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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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GERMANY'S LATEST OFFER

THE SIZE OF GERMANY'S latest reparations offer may be conveniently grasped, perhaps, by comparison with what other nations are paying as a result of the war. Germany guarantees the Allies yearly payments, to begin four years from now, of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, or about $300,000,000. As against this, according to Elisha M. Friedman's authoritative "International Finance and its Reorganization," the United States is paying $871,000,000 annual debt charges more than before the war; Great Britain, $1,302,000 more; France, $1,678,000 more, and Italy, $474,000 more. In all, these and other Allied Powers are saddled with annual payments of some $5,000,000,000 more than they paid before the field-gray columns crossed the Belgian frontier. At the end of the war, the same authority reminds us, "the foreign debt of Germany was practically nil"; and her domestic debt is payable in enormously depreciated paper marks. The yearly payment offered is about half the sum spent annually by Germany on her railroads before the war. It is "not enough," declares the New York *Evening Post*, which reminds us that the sum "is less than one-third the amount of the German pre-war budget, and other nations are to-day carrying anywhere from three to six times their pre-war burden of taxation." Three hundred million gold dollars, remarks the Cleveland *News*, "is less than the cost of a big Army and Navy"—which Germany isn't allowed to have. Another paper estimates that Germany's latest offer is only equivalent to an annual payment of 4 per cent. on the 30,000,000,000 gold marks which was the total of her previous offer.

Nevertheless our papers very generally hail Germany's new offer as a distinct, if short, step in the direction of a reparations settlement. The German note, dated June 7, names no total sum to be paid. The annual payments of 1,200,000,000 gold marks would not begin until 1927. As guaranties for these payments the Reich offers a 10,000,000,000 mark capitalization of the State railways; a 10,000,000,000 mark first mortgage secured by all the real estate used by the entire business and industry of the country; and a pledge of "the customs on imports of consumable articles other than necessaries, the excise on tobacco, beer, wine and sugar; and the receipts of the spirits monopoly." The note repeats Germany's offer "to accept the decision of an impartial international body as to the amount and method of payment"; and it argues that "in a matter so vast and complicated real progress can not be made by the exchange of written documents, but can only be achieved by word of mouth at the conference table."

"The ice is shifting under the feet of the European statesman perched on or struggling over the reparations dam," thinks the Newark *News*. Considered as a whole, "the June proposal from Berlin is the best that has emanated from the German capital," says the Seattle *Times*, and "altho the prospects can not be said to assure an early settlement, they are more encouraging than ever before." "Under the prod of the French in the Ruhr," remarks the Kansas City *Star*, "Berlin has started on the course that should lead to some settlement in the not far future." "For the first time," continues this paper, "Berlin pledges definite means of taxation and security, based on German security, that she will pay." The tone of this latest note, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is "distinctly better" than that of its predecessors; and it "complies with the French demand for productive guaranties." The latter fact is also emphasized by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Buffalo *Express*, Milwaukee *Journal*, and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. As the New York *World* sees it, "the latest German note is drafted in a spirit to which the least charitable and the most suspicious person will find it hard to take exception." The crux of the offer, adds this paper, lies in the fact that "it puts in most emphatic terms the willingness of Germany to pay the amount fixt by impartial experts in the way they may determine." "Precipitate rejection by France of the latest note from Berlin would confirm the thought many hold that Poincaré does not wish Germany to pay," avers the Buffalo *News*.

But the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is no less convinced that "there is little for France to do but reject it." For, argues this paper, if Germany's internal political situation is such that her Government can not make a better, then—

"The Germans have not come even yet to the full realization that they did lose the war, that they have little chance to win the peace, and that they have lost the 'new war' in the Ruhr. The German trouble is plain. Her leaders have preached to the people that they were not beaten in battle. Germans have been led to believe they would be able to evade the penalties laid upon them. Meanwhile, Germany has wailed to the world her inability to pay. The world has remained cynical and unconvinced, despite the tides of propaganda.

"Now, the Germans, unless a miracle comes, are nearing the hour when they must admit they were beaten in the war, have lost the 'new war,' and that they must pay or say farewell to the Ruhr. They are ceasing to mutter about repudiating the Versailles Treaty. Cuno has backed down on his threat to have nothing more to do with 'treaty-breaking Powers.' It remains for Germany's leaders to about-face, admit the realities, and convince the misled German folk that the war was lost and that the losers must pay.

"That heart-breaking task awaits German statesmen. It will

WHOM WILL THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE FOR PRESIDENT?

IN NEXT week's Digest we shall present the result of a nation-wide poll of Democratic Senators, Representatives, Governors, Mayors, and State and County Chairmen, foretelling the choice of the next Democratic National Convention for the Presidential nomination. As the men who make this forecast are the ones likely to sit in the convention, the significance of this poll is obvious. Readers who buy at newsstands are advised to order early to avoid disappointment.

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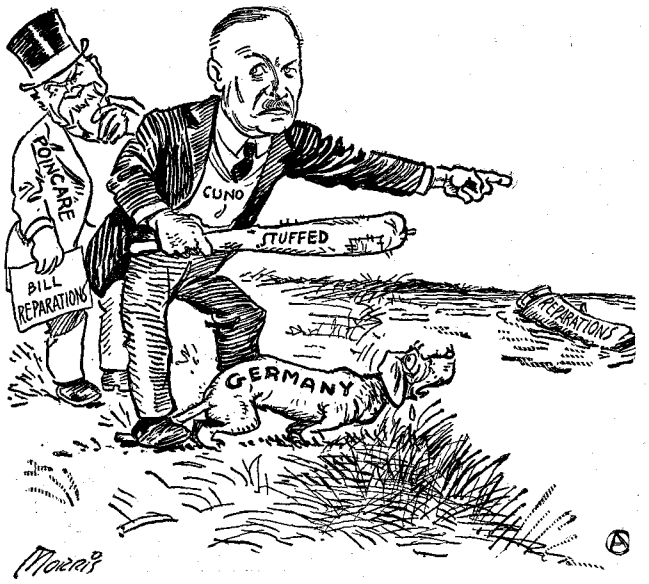
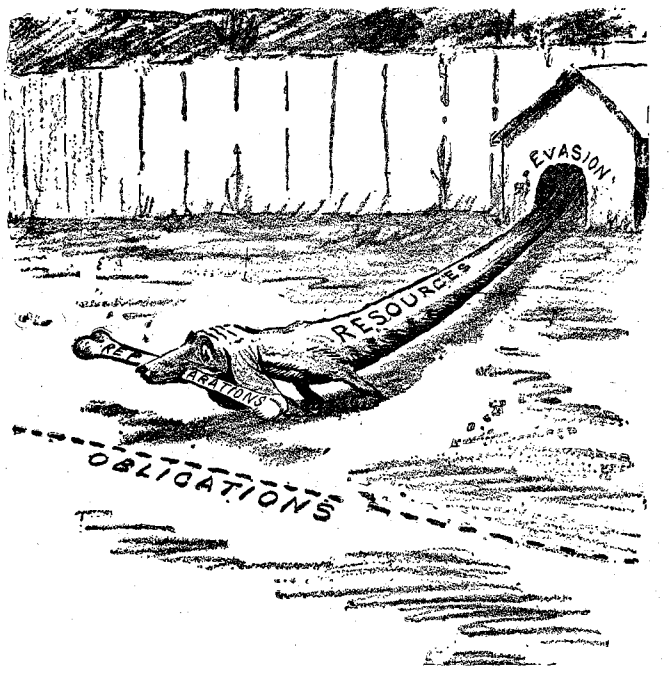


"GO GET IT FOR DER SHENTLEMAN"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



STR-E-T-C-H !

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

LITTLE WRINKLES IN GERMANY'S LATEST REPARATIONS OFFER CLARIFIED AND

be gall and wormwood; it will mean trouble; but it must be done."

And in the evening edition of the same Philadelphia journal, under the heading, "Germany Evades Again," we read:

"Premier Poincaré sent French troops into the Ruhr to determine once and for all whether the Treaty of Versailles is enforceable. If it is not—if Germany can evade payment of reparations indefinitely—then the Treaty can be revised. The revision would scarcely be favorable to Germany. France would be in a position to exact, in lieu of reparations, a goodly slice of German territory—and why not the Ruhr region itself?—a recourse that would spell industrial disaster for Germany and make certain a war of revenge."

We turn now to the dispatches for light on the way the Cuno offer was received in the various countries chiefly concerned. In Germany "business circles generally favor it," according to a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times*, who goes on to say:

"The Industrialists are pleased because the burden placed on them is only the same as the Federation of Industries had already proposed. The only parties opposing the plan are the German Nationals and the Communists, but the moderate Socialists will make their support conditional upon Cuno's favoring means to stop the tax evasion which results from depreciation of the currency between the dates of assessment and payment."

A New York *Tribune* correspondent in Berlin confirms this statement, explaining that "the bourgeoise bloc—People's Party, Centrists and Democrats—hope the memorandum will prove the first step toward a solution." The Socialists, too, he reports, "were not unfriendly to the move, altho they regretted the omission of a definite figure for reparations annuities."

Chancellor Cuno himself is quoted in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying regarding the difficult question of "passive resistance":

"The passive, defensive fight once begun must be carried through. An order to this effect comes from the population which is in the thick of the fight. It is born of love of liberty and love for the United German Reich. We want no sudden breaking off of passive resistance. We want a just ending.

"The Government and the Reichstag parties know no compromise on the question of the future of the borderlands of the German Reich. Much as the Government wills to bring this fight to a good end and ameliorate suffering, there must be no Rhineland question and no Offenburg question. For whoever departs one step from existing conditions offers a helping hand to gradual absorption and separation of these borderlands from us."

"The chief point in the German position," says Foreign Minister von Rosenberg, "is our willingness to place the whole matter before an international commission, and this we emphasize." As quoted by a Berlin correspondent of the New York *World*, he adds:

"We name certain specific guaranties, but do not give total annuities because we leave that with the commission, but the guaranties we offer alone are 20,000,000,000 gold marks. We meant the offer we made May 2, and we are convinced that to-day's memorandum goes much further. If it is followed by a general conference, it will be a big step forward to get Europe out of the swamp of reparations."

France and Belgium have refrained from answering the German note because it ignores the question of "passive resistance," the abandonment of which by the Germans in the Ruhr they insist upon as a preliminary of any negotiations or the calling of any international Conference of economic experts. A Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sums up Premier Poincaré's view-point as follows:

"France has said, 'No negotiations until resistance ceases.' Chancellor Cuno calls for an immediate conference. France has said, 'No evacuation of the Ruhr without payment.' There could not be a greater clash of attitudes, and it must be concluded that Chancellor Cuno is satisfied to see France and Belgium carry on the present policy of pressure in the Ruhr."

In Paris Mr. Loucheur's *Le Petit Journal* sees "signs of certain progress" in the Berlin Government "proposal of guaranties." But in the meantime, declares Mr. Gaston Liebert, director of the French Bureau of Information in the United States:

"We went into the Ruhr because the Ruhr is the jugular vein of Germany, and we intend to hold our hand at Germany's throat until the German people come to their senses. We want to make it clear, however, that Belgian and French troops are not in the Ruhr to make war on the German people. They are there to act as receivers to collect an honest debt from a stubborn, dishonest and evasive debtor."

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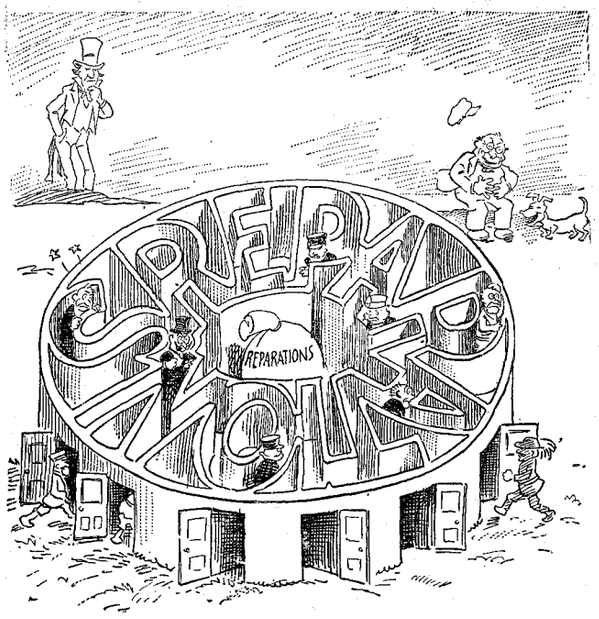

THE REPARATIONS MAZE (MADE IN GERMANY)
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

SUSPICIOUS
—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

ELUCIDATED BY THE EVER-READY PENS AND PENCILS OF THE CARTOONISTS.

Comparing the German attitude in 1919–1923 with the French attitude in 1871–1873, he went on to say:

"Following the war of 1871 France was compelled to pay not reparations, not for damage done German people or German property—because the war of 1871, like the war of 1914–1918, had been fought on French soil—but France was compelled to pay 5,000,000,000 gold francs indemnity, a penalty for being the vanquished. The just debt which we have for four years been trying to collect from Germany is not an indemnity, it is a claim for actual damages wrought by German troops on French and Belgian soil.

"Now, after four years, Germany, untouched by war invasion, with her factories and industries producing as they were before the war, has paid only about 2,000,000,000 gold marks in cash.

"The answer, and the only answer, is that if Germany had shown a real willingness to pay, if Germany had been as strictly honest as France was, there would have been found a way, and the troops of France and Belgium would not to-day be in the Ruhr to act as a receiver to collect an honest debt."

In reply to those who profess to believe that France's real purpose in the Ruhr is annexation, the Philadelphia *North American* quotes Premier Poincaré's definite official statement that: "We shall make no effort to retain indefinitely the guaranties we take. We shall guard them in the interest of all, and only until Germany consents to meet her just obligations."

In England, according to a London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "the general opinion of the German note is that the annuities offered and the securities proposed probably represent an honest estimate of what is possible in present circumstances, but do not come up to what might and ought to be possible if Germany were given time and handled in a sensible, economic way." British opinion, he adds, regards as of prime importance Germany's offer to submit to the decision of an impartial international tribunal and to "throw open to inspection all her financial records." In another London dispatch to the same paper we read:

"While recognizing the weight of France's refusal to accept this suggestion on the grounds that the Reparations Commission is the proper body for the purpose, *The Post* suggests that the addition of Germany and the United States to the Reparations Commission might surmount the difficulty. Omission of reference to the Ruhr is considered a great advance, the former note having made evacuation a necessary preliminary to any conference, while the absence of any reference to passive resistance is referred to as an indication of a weakening of the previous attitude."

From a London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* we learn that—

"The British Government would be ready to line up with France and Belgium in demanding that the Germans cease passive resistance in the Ruhr, but foresees the possible difficulty that if it did Germany might ask immediately for the Allied settlement plan. Unless an agreement had been arrived at among the Allies, therefore, no real advance would have been made."

From Rome a correspondent quotes Premier Mussolini on the reparations problem, as follows:

"Germany can pay and must be made to pay a certain sum toward reparations. Moreover the Italian Government still maintains that the problems of interallied debts and reparations are intimately connected and can not be separately considered."

Semi-official Washington, the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent reports, finds the Berlin note "favorable for a settlement." Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *World:*

"Great significance is seen here in the declaration that 'the method of payment can only be agreed upon in direct conversation with those entitled to receive payment.

"While officials of the State Department refrained from discussing the latest German note, it is known that Administration spokesmen agree with the view that substantial progress toward a solution of the reparations problem, on which many feel the economic recovery of Europe largely depends, can hardly be looked for in the absence of 'oral intercourse.' "

Many of our papers in their editorial columns indorse the idea of a conference of experts to determine Germany's ability to pay. Thus in the Milwaukee *Journal* we read: "Americans, who in general believe that a solution must be reached through an international conference, such as that suggested by Mr. Hughes, for example, will hope that this note brings nearer such a conference, at which Germany shall take her proper place as a debtor, and a plan shall be worked out which will have the force of international approval."

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WHAT AMERICAN FINANCIERS THINK OF GERMAN CREDIT

IF MONEY TALKS, America probably has the best speaking voice in the world. There is money enough here to finance almost any project, if we only care to go into it. For the last year or so a vast loan to Germany has been urged as part of any reparations settlement. Some of the money would go direct to France to help pay for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, and a little would be used to rehabilitate German finances. Every one who is free from prejudices, says such an important organ of German opinion as the *Koelnische Zeitung*, will admit that in view of Germany's present financial situation she can not make any reparations payments without a sufficient loan. If this is true, then here is the root of the whole matter. And yet, so notable an economic authority as John Maynard Keynes flatly declares that any vast international loan to Germany is a sheer absurdity. Considering this difference of opinion, and the fact that the world's surplus funds are just now in American hands, it is extremely important to know what the leaders of American financial opinion think about the possibility of floating a German loan here. For this reason we have put certain questions to important bankers, financial journals and similar authorities. We have asked them how much Germany could borrow as a loan for reparations, in what countries it could be floated, what security in the way of resources and control of expenditures could be offered to creditors, and what the American investing public's attitude would be toward such a loan. From the replies we cull some of the most definite and significant. The suggestions made are trebly interesting in view of the recent success of the Austrian loan flotation in our money markets and the German reparations note of last week with its offer of definite guaranties.

"LEND ME SOMETHING TO PAY OFF THAT FELLOW"

Germany will endeavor to raise a big loan in the international market to go toward reparations—principally in order to get rid of the French bailiffs in the Ruhr.

—Glasgow *Bulletin*.

Bankers are proverbially and rightly cautious, so it is not surprizing to find Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and president of the International Chamber of Commerce, unwilling "to reply categorically." "If," he observes, "the terms as finally adopted give reasonable assurance of a continued peace, and in the minds of the average investor are reasonable and practical, and the method of collection does not promise impractical complications, then such loans as are needed could doubtless be worked out, but prior to the determination of these points, it would be merely conjecture to express an opinion as to what should be done."

"If" is a favorite word in this discussion—if the reparations sum can be fixt, if confidence in Germany's good faith could be established, if proper guaranties could be obtained, if France gets out of the Ruhr, if France stays in the Ruhr. For instance, John McHugh, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, who has been interested in several plans for financing our foreign trade, says that if the amount of reparations could be agreed on by Germany and France, "a loan to Germany could be agreed upon both as to security and terms to which investors of England, the United States, France and the smaller countries of Europe would readily subscribe, and to whose great advantage it would be to subscribe," altho "it would mean cooperation in business and finance which at the moment is quite lacking." Mr. McHugh thinks that such a loan, "if properly presented, would be readily subscribed because upon study of the question it surely must be obvious that it would be to the great advantage of the business of the several countries and consequently to the individuals of those countries, to have the question settled and to have it taken care of through the cooperation of all concerned."

A distinctly doubtful note is sounded by Frank A. Vanderlip. Perhaps, he remarks, Germany might have borrowed a year ago, but events may have "traveled too far to make it feasible now." Mr. Vanderlip looks "for a development of serious disorder in Germany under the pressure of the misery which a decline in her industrial activities and the development of large unemployment will certainly induce." In other words, this financial authority fears there may be such a social upheaval in Germany before arrangements could be made for floating an international loan "that we may have an entirely new set of conditions to cope with."

Chicago bankers seem to be even more pessimistic. James B. Forgan, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Chicago, sums up his views as follows:

"Germany's credit as such is not good. There is political and industrial disorganization, due largely to the Treaty of Versailles, and I do not see any possibility of a recovery of such a nature as to enable Germany to pay either interest or capital on any international loan until the political situation has been adjusted."

Mr. Forgan's younger brother, born ten years after him in St. Andrews, Scotland, is president of the National City Bank of Chicago. On the general question of a reparations settlement he admits he is "exceedingly pessimistic." He believes that the German "policy of fiat money was deliberately adopted with a view of bringing on such financial chaos that the reparations could never be paid." Against this gloomy background Mr. David R. Forgan presents the following five specific answers to our questions regarding a German loan:

"First: I do not think that any very large sum could be borrowed by Germany in the markets of the world. English banks being the ablest in the world might take a considerable portion, but if any banks in this country should underwrite it they would be so timid about it that the amount could not be large.

"Second: The only two countries that would count in such a transaction would be England and the United States.

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"Third: I do not know what security Germany could offer that would be satisfactory. It would have to be a first lien on her customs' receipts, or something of that kind.

"Fourth: The creditors would have to have absolute control over the securities.

"Fifth: With our own market flooded with good investments, I think the attitude of the American investing public would be exceedingly timid toward any German loan. Possibly the so-called German-Americans might do something."

The problem of a German loan is not one of guaranties, or of material resources, or of investment return, argues Vice-President J. P. Harris, of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, but fundamentally one of character. As he tells us:

"Germany has no right to expect that she will be able to borrow a cent of money anywhere until she shows some tangible evidence of a permanent return to the principles of common honesty in her business dealings. Material resources are, after all, not the ultimate basis for credit, as is well illustrated by the conditions in Russia, where natural resources abound in almost infinite quantity, but where credit is absolutely lost. Character is the prime requisite for the establishment of any credit not only as between individuals, but also in international markets.

"To-day Germany stands before the world as a fraudulent bankrupt and an impenitent thief. By debasing her currency to a point of almost utter worthlessness she has substantially canceled, by repudiation, her entire national, municipal and industrial debt. With the reparations problem once settled, she will enter the economic race in competition with the rest of the world, with nothing but the reparations burden overhanging her; and if that is reduced to proportions which are now being discust, to, say, $15,000,000,000, it will compare with a burden which England is carrying of about $40,000,000,000, with only two-thirds of Germany's population, while the per capita debt of France will be six or seven times that of Germany, and the per capita debt of even the United States considerably greater. In the meantime, it must be remembered that Germany's material resources are substantially intact."

"So far as the American investor is concerned," the Cleveland banker believes, "he will take the attitude that the only possible basis of any commercial or financial relations with a nation so bereft of moral principles in its business dealings is through an

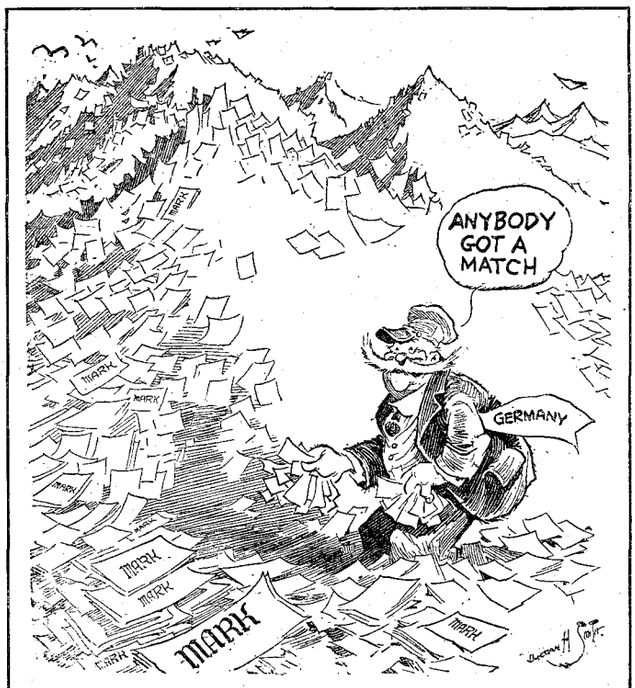
THE VANISHING TRICK!

THE ILLUSIONIST: "Und now, laties and gendlemen, der mark I vill now make disabbear aldogedder."

—Whitelaw in *John Bull* (London).

outright receivership operated under the direct authority and control of the allied Governments, with complete control of Germany's liquid resources and administration of her finance."

One American banker expresses sentiments not unlike those of the Englishman Keynes, when he says he "can not concur in the view that the reparations payments are to be raised by a loan or that the solution of the reparations problem lies in Germany's ability to borrow money." This is the point en-



THE ONLY THING NEEDED

—Smith in the Jersey City *Journal*.

larged on by President Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank of New York:

"Even if it were possible for Germany to borrow twenty or thirty billion gold marks in Great Britain and the United States, it is not clear how this vast sum could be suddenly transferred to France in such a way as to benefit the French Treasury on a scale at all commensurate with the sums borrowed or the effort involved. If the German Government could draw checks against British and American balances for this amount and turn them over to the French Government, the French Government could not convert them into francs suddenly for the purpose of paying for its own internal borrowings connected with the reparations, without precipitating violent disorders in all markets, and the French Government would realize in francs only a fraction of the franc value of the loan at the time it was made.

"Any fundamental solution of the reparations problem would seem to involve a program of gradual amortization. The amount of payments which Germany can make in interest and principal on reparations account must, in the long run, be limited by the fiscal surplus which Germany can build up—i. e., the excess of taxation over public expenditures in Germany; and the export surplus which Germany can build up.

"A moderate loan to Germany, the service of which shall have priority over reparations payments, may be necessary as part of a comprehensive settlement of the reparations program, as a means of tiding Germany over the period of financial reorganization. No vast credits could be granted to Germany, however, until financial reorganization was really accomplished."

The importance of character in a matter of credit appears again in the response made to our inquiries by *The American Banker* (New York). The sum Germany could borrow, says this paper, the oldest banking journal in America, "would depend entirely on the assurance that the intention existed in Germany to meet its obligations." Any loan that would be floated, we are told, "would have to be in series of issues of about $100,000,000 at a time." While the American market has been looked upon as a chief reliance for a German loan, *The American Banker* can not help noting that out of the

Continued on page 70

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AUSTRIA—FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE

AN OLD CHAPTER in the world's history closes and a new one opens with the successful floating of the international loan to Austria. For, as the Governor of the Bank of England put it last week, "nine years ago the war was brought forth in Austria; to-day peace, in the real sense of the word, begins in Austria." The same thought occurs to reflective

EUROPE: "If you won't marry me, Sam, be a brother to me!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

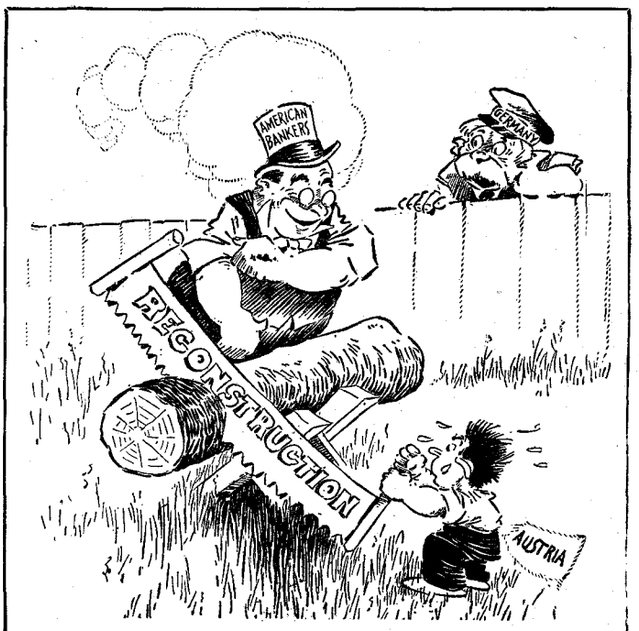
editors on this side of the ocean. The Pittsburgh *Post*, for instance, finds it most significant that "in Austria, where the World War started, there is now set in motion the process that may spread healing to all the suffering countries." With four once enemy nations joining with four neutrals to guarantee the loan to Austria, it seems to the Pennsylvania editor that "we may indeed be witnessing the step that will at last bring the good-will of the world into full activity for reconstruction." Yes, agrees the New York *Evening Post*, here is "a turning-point in the painful process of reconstruction in Central Europe" and, it adds, the response of our investment markets in oversubscribing four or five times the amount allotted here "will outweigh tons of pessimistic verbal prophecy on the eminent collapse of European civilization." Certainly, says the New York *Times*, "it is the opening of the door of hope for the Austrian people," and "it may be held to be the beginning of international cooperation in the entire remaining task of the financial restoration to Europe." And many of these optimistic editors feel that financial aid to Germany is now made possible, altho others emphasize the differences in the present position of the two former allies.

Down in Wall Street, according to the newspaper correspondents, there was surprize at the great demand for the Austrian loan, altho plans had been carefully laid for its flotation. It was not unlike the response to the war-time Liberty loan campaigns. Small investors came down to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company and others offering the bonds, with copies of the advertisement of the issue, and ordered bonds in the $100 and $500 denominations. Out of the total guaranteed issue of about $130,000,000, the American share was only $25,000,000, and our investors showed themselves willing to take the equivalent of the entire loan. Of course, as the financial editors point out, the issue was made attractive to the investors. The bonds, which mature in 1943, pay 7 per cent. and, being issued at 90, yield an income of about 8 per cent. Above and beyond the actual security for the loan there is a 100 per cent. guaranty by eight European governments in the following proportions:

Great Britain	to the extent of	24½%
France	" " " "	24½%
Czecho-Slovakia	" " " "	24½%
Italy	" " " "	20½%
Belgium	" " " "	2 %
Sweden	" " " "	2 %
Denmark	" " " "	1 %
Holland	" " " "	1 %
Total		100%

Every year the Austrian Government will set aside a fixt sum to pay interest and redeem a part of the principal. The bonds are secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly, which for the first five months of 1923 have, according to the bankers offering the bonds, "been at the rate of 150,000,000 Austrian gold crowns (about $30,000,000) per annum, whereas interest charges and sinking fund sufficient to amortize the loan by maturity will not exceed 67,000,000 Austrian gold crowns (about $13,600,000) per annum." These revenues are at present under the control of the Commissioner General of the League of Nations in Austria, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann. If these revenues are not sufficient, it is pointed out, he can add other revenues to them. Part of the receipts from this loan will be used to pay short-term borrowings, and most of the rest to help Austria stabilize her currency and balance her budget over the next two years.

Of course, the loan is simply part of the League of Nations plan for the rehabilitation of Austria, the success of which has already



PEOPLE WHO TRY TO HELP THEMSELVES ALWAYS CAN GET OTHERS TO HELP THEM
—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

been noted in our columns. This plan, it may be remembered, was put into operation last fall. It provided for a reform program and the management of Austrian finances by a League of Nations Commissioner. The reform program, as the Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, points out, includes,

"The reduction of ministries, simplifying their organization and eliminating overlapping. This measure is in an advanced state of execution.

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"Reorganization or eventual transfer to private management of State industrial enterprises.

"The reduction in the number of State employees, the number of whom was reduced by about 36,500 between October 1, 1922, and May 26, 1923, as part of the program for the release of 100,000 employees prior to July 1, 1924.

"The enactment of legislation providing for increased revenues from indirect taxation, customs duties and duties of other kinds and the introduction of a turnover tax. These measures have been introduced by the Government with success."

Austrian monetary inflation, according to Dr. Zimmermann, stopt last November; "since then additional notes have been issued only against covering gold or in foreign balances in stable currencies." A new bank of issue has been functioning since January 2 of this year, which last month had a reserve of gold and foreign exchange of more than 35 per cent. of its note circulation. As a result of these measures the exchange value of the Austrian crown "during the last seven months has deviated hardly at all from the level established in October, 1922, we are told." Austria's political stability is assured by steps thus described by Dr. Zimmermann, as told in the New York papers:

"A protocol has been signed by the European Governments directly interested, including the neighboring States of Italy and of Czecho-Slovakia, to insure the economic and political independence of Austria. Under the terms of this protocol, No. I, dated October 4, 1922, the signatory States declared: 'That they will respect the political independence, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Austria; that they will not seek to obtain any special or exclusive economic or financial advantage calculated directly or indirectly to compromise that independence.'

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Austria on its part: 'undertakes, in accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain, not to alienate its independence; it will abstain from any negotiations or from any economic or financial engagement calculated directly or indirectly to compromise this independence.'

"The guaranty which has been given with respect to the bonds of this loan on behalf of eight of the principal nations of Europe [including Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium], gives these nations a very definite interest in assisting in the maintenance of Austria's political and economic position."

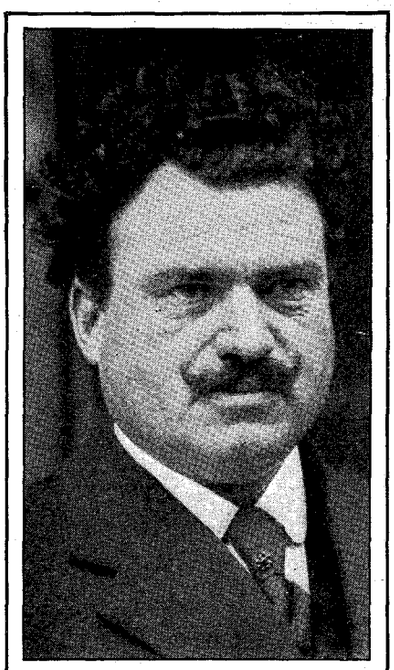
But, remarks Chancellor Seipel of Austria, "the happiest circumstance, and the best augury for the future, is the fact that the people of the United States have been moved to extend support to Austria in her effort." J. P. Morgan, who took the leading part in the flotation of our share of the loan to Austria, says he did it because the bond will be well secured and because its flotation "is the first step toward the economic rehabilitation of Central Europe taken by all countries working together."

Many people, comments the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "will read into Mr. Morgan's statement encouragement and hope for the floating of a German loan, provided the rulers of Germany show themselves as conciliatory to the victors of the war as those of Austria have done."

As for Austria, Mr. S. S. Fontaine, a New York *World* financial authority, thinks it not all "unreasonable to suppose that there was, preliminary to the preparations for the flotation of the Austrian loan, an understanding, tacit at least, that the settlement of the reparations on live-and-let-live lines" would be agreed to by the chief Allies.

MEANING OF BULGARIA'S UPHEAVAL

THE WORLD IS SO USED TO Balkan upheavals that even the sudden and dramatic overthrow of the peasant government of Bulgaria probably would in itself have attracted little attention but for the dark hint in foreign dispatches that behind this coup d'état lurk those pro-German personalities who plunged their country into war. There is also the suggestion that the bourgeoise element of Bulgaria, in carrying out their coup, received the secret aid of Greece, for the simple reason that both are hostile to the Turks; "Venizelos has not been asleep," believes the Richmond *News-Leader*, while a Vienna dispatch to the New York *World* tells us that "opposition to the Stamboulisky, or peasant, government was strengthened by the Lausanne settlement giving Karagatch to the Turks, for Bulgaria had hopes until the last moment of obtaining this outlet to the Ægean Sea, promised in the Treaty of Neuilly."



THE "DIRT FARMER"

Of Bulgaria. Former Premier Stamboulisky "was as much of a dictator as Lenin or as Mussolini," maintains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

There is nothing Bolshevistic in this comparatively bloodless revolution, we are assured by newspaper observers; "there is no Bolshevism in Bulgaria." "The Bulgarian peasants are nearly all small landed proprietors, and therefore could not be Bolshevists in the Russian meaning of that word," agrees the Buffalo *Express*. Rather, the Richmond paper believes, "it is the outcome of Fascism, which has spread northward from Italy"; and the New York *American* inclines to this view because of the reported sympathy of King Boris, of Bulgaria, with the revolutionists, as Italy's King, this paper reminds us, sided with the leader of the Fascisti in that country, Mussolini.

So "a mere handful of daring plotters was able to accomplish in Bulgaria what Napoleon accomplished in France in 1851," notes the Brooklyn *Citizen*. As the New York *World* explains:

"A rough idea of what has happened in Bulgaria may be had by imagining something of this sort: Suppose that the United States had been crusht militarily in the war, had lost considerable American territory, had been disarmed, and had promised to pay a large indemnity. Then suppose that a much more radical farm bloc than ours, led by a real dirt farmer, had seized the Government at Washington and had proceeded to punish the leaders who were for the war and to pass the costs of the defeat on to the shoulders of the city people. Suppose at the same time that this farm bloc was well thought of by our conquerors, but that all the bloc did to please them brought us no nearer restoration of our lost territory or relief from our burdens.

"In that case it would be rather probable that the city people plus the disbanded, unemployed officers, plus a great many patriots, would soon or late turn on the farm bloc, the treaty and the conquering Allies. This is about what has happened in Bulgaria."

Stamboulisky, the peasant Premier, is the "real dirt farmer" referred to by *The World*. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of this "rough-and-ready citizen":

"He was the peasant leader in the long struggle against the Crown of Bulgaria that reached a crisis in 1915. He was jailed by King Ferdinand. When Ferdinand fled in 1918, Stamboulisky became Premier.

"He arrayed the peasants against the townsfolk, and set up a farmer Government. Under his direction, compulsory labor for the State has been applied to all Bulgarians. His régime has been fully as revolutionary as that of the Soviets in Russia or

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the Fascisti in Italy. He was as much of a dictator as Lenin or as Mussolini.

"The Premier's relentless persecution of the Ministers responsible for Bulgarian misfortunes during and after the war, together with his class-minded reforms, bred a reaction against him, and since his is the strongest of the Bulgar parties, for the peasants vastly outnumber all other elements in the population, further trouble is foreshadowed."

We are further informed by the Philadelphia *North American* of events, beginning forty-five years ago, that led up to the revolution:

"Liberated from Turkey in 1878 through the intervention of Russia, Bulgaria was at first a political satellite of the Petrograd autocracy. But Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by birth and temperament a German, had a consuming ambition to make the country the 'Prussia of the Balkans' and himself the overlord of the peninsula. He made some progress in the first Balkan War, in 1912, when an alliance including Serbia, Greece and Montenegro overwhelmed Turkey. But there was a quarrel in 1913 over the spoils, and a treacherous attack by Bulgaria on her allies led to drastic punishment.

"In the World War Ferdinand saw his chance for revenge, and delivered his country to the German Kaiser. With Teuton assistance his Army overran Serbia, but in September, 1918, Bulgaria surrendered to the Allies. A month later Ferdinand abdicated and fled. He was succeeded by his son Boris, an amiable youth of twenty-four, who still holds his precarious throne."

A glimpse "behind the scenes" is also given by the Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*. Says this reporter, who writes from personal observation in Bulgaria:

"The reason of Stamboulisky's downfall is not far to seek. He blindly obeyed the behests of the Allies and relied on their promise that Bulgaria's claim for territorial readjustment and for an outlet on the Ægean Sea would not be forgotten.

"Did M. Venizelos know the value of the card he played at Lausanne when, with a cheery smile, he 'nobly' sacrificed Karagatch to the Kemalists as a substitute for the payment of money indemnity? I am inclined to think he did, and that the Greek ex-Premier, an able diplomatist and the deadly enemy of the Turks, played his card with consummate skill.

"In any case things have turned out as he wished. Ever since the disaster to Greek arms in Angora, M. Venizelos, while outwardly professing meekly to accept the situation which robbed the Greeks of so much of their war-won territory, has been steadily working for the reconstruction of the Balkan Bund, and to-day he has practically achieved his purpose.

"There is a military party in power in Athens and there is a military party in power in Sofia. From to-day the Bund may be said to be reborn, and another peace treaty, this time that of Neuilly, is due to go into the melting-pot to be reforged afresh by the sword of the new Balkan allies. Whether it is to be a two-Power or a three-Power, or even a four-Power Bund remains to be seen. Greece and Bulgaria are certain partners; Serbia and Roumania possible participants, but unquestionably benevolent neutrals.

"It was not for nothing that that very able diplomatist, the Queen of Roumania, arranged marriage alliances for her daughters with the reigning sovereigns of Greece and Serbia."

According to the first statement issued by the revolutionists:

"The new Government will be guided by the inflexible principles of justice and democracy in restoring Bulgaria's internal peace and order, and will cultivate the closest relations and friendship with adjoining States and good-will for the great Powers by the utmost execution of its international obligations."

KING BORIS OF BULGARIA

He is said to sympathize with the revolutionists.

DANGERS IN THE COAL SITUATION

A RECKLESS MANIA FOR TAKING CHANCES on this fall's coal situation on the part of Mr. James Q. Head-of-the-House, appears in the general view of most papers commenting on a report recently issued by the Federal Fuel Distributor, F. R. Wadleigh. Citing similar statements urgently advising the immediate storage of coal for winter consumption issued by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the three great public utility associations, the American Railway Association, the Association of Railway Executives and the United States Chamber of Commerce—statements addrest not only to the business man, but also to the householder, Mr. Wadleigh goes on to say:

"Reports have been received which indicate that many consumers are delaying their purchase of coal in the belief that the work of the United States Coal Commission will result in reductions in prices.

"While constructive recommendations, based on an immense collection of data, will undoubtedly be made in the report of the United States Coal Commission, it is pointed out that no legislative action can be taken until Congress meets in December.

"Considering the general situation to-day, and in view of the positive recommendations made by the Secretary of Commerce and the great national trade, transportation and public utility bodies, it is difficult to see how the consumer with ordinary prudence and foresight can avoid following the advice given, that his winter supply of coal, whether for domestic or industrial use, be purchased and stored during the summer months."

Unqualified endorsement of this whole proposal comes from such papers as the Rochester *Post Express*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, *Bulletin*, *Record* and *Public Ledger*, New York *Times* and *Sun-Globe*, which take it as applying mainly to the hard-coal situation and the household consumer. In fact, there seems to be no dissentient note with regard to this specific report. As for the situation as a whole the Detroit *News* strikes a note of sharp criticism pointing to the "innate iniquity of the association of railroads with the anthracite industry" and cites as a local example the shortages of coal dealers in Detroit. The dealer gets his turn in a letter written to the New York *Herald* by an irate reader who, on seeing Mr. Wadleigh's announcement, observes:

"We have been assured by competent authority that a ton of coal can be placed at the mouth of a coal-pit at $4 a ton, and transported to tidewater at $3.34 a ton, making that ton deliverable to the dealer at $7.34 per ton. Who gets the difference between $7.34 and from $13 to $20 a ton? And how about the Congressional Fact-Finding Commission?"

As it happens, this Fact-Finding Commission has just made public a report of the special committee of the American Railway Association, in which the main conclusion is the same as Mr. Wadleigh's:

"It is clear that if some method could be devised whereby the amount of coal which the country demands could be moved throughout the year in fairly constant quantities so that heavy seasonal movements would be avoided, the railroads of the

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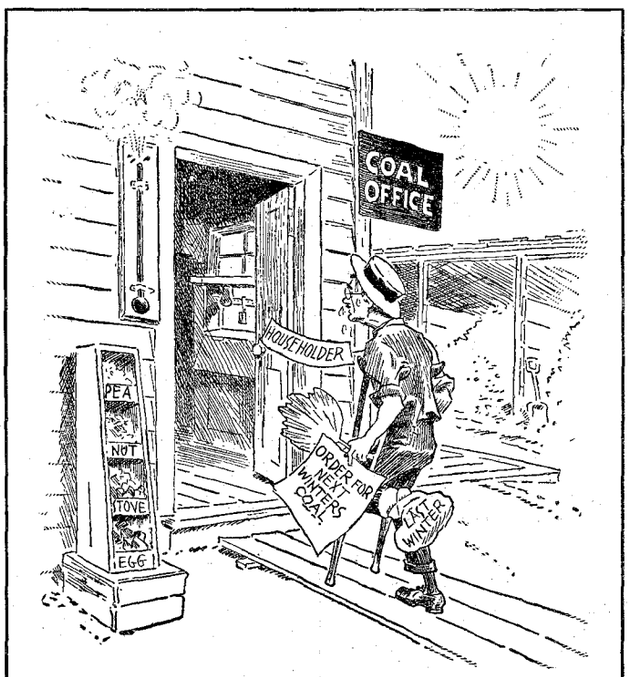
country are sufficiently equipped to take care of the demands upon them in a satisfactory manner. Even if allowance is made for an increased demand for coal during the period of heaviest domestic consumption the railroads could meet the situation without serious cause for complaint."

An appeal for "all-round cooperation" to avoid "peak" times of distribution is what the Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls it, concluding:

"The excessive peaks of the past which have burdened the transportation companies, rail and water alike, should be avoided. Consumers can do much to relieve the troublesome situation."

In all this discussion we look in vain for a clear-cut differentiation between the hard-coal and soft-coal industries, whose fundamental economics, according to fuel engineers, have as little in common as pigs and pig-iron. Anthracite, they tell us, produced by some 300 highly centralized mines, 60 per cent. controlled by large companies with expensive plants, a rigid system of distribution, and a price fixt over periods of time, has an average normal production from one and one-half to two million tons a week and practically no ability to carry a peak load of forced production. Bituminous coal, on the other hand, produced by from five to six thousand mines and almost as many companies all over the country, requiring little capital, in a field inherently highly competitive where prices fluctuate accordingly, has a yearly production many times that of anthracite (at present 10 million tons a week), and may be jumped up at almost any time to 30 per cent. over normal consumption.



HE'S A HERO JUST NOW

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

Anthracite, going at least 60 per cent. into household consumption for heating, etc., has a basically seasonal demand (October 1 to May 1) met by a steady all-the-year-round production. This supply is either distributed by the dealers to the more distant consumers first, or built up into a reserve (sometimes running up to several million tons) during the non-heating season. The necessity of getting a whole winter's supply to distant points first, such as up the Lakes to the Northwest before navigation closes, leaves other dealers bare till much later, and after a year of shortage aggravates panic conditions among their customers. As a matter of fact, starting with two weeks in April and keeping an average minimum production of one and a half million tons during the twenty weeks, ending August 31, there should be produced thirty million tons of hard coal or about half of the sixty million tons used by the householder in the eight heating months. This, no matter what happens, should supply one-half the winter's demand and preclude any immediate panic.

Bituminous coal used (except for household purposes in the South and West) for such industrial purposes as gas, coke, steam power, etc., has only a slight seasonal buying variation amounting to perhaps a fifteen per cent. increased winter heating load over normal power load, but a great seasonal distributing variation due to the railroad's greater difficulty in moving heavy traffic during the winter. Since soft-coal reserves are commonly held in quantity by the consumer even more than by the dealer, industries now taking a gambling chance on soft-coal prices falling might do well to remember, say the engineers, that a falling off in this consumer reserve is generally accompanied by rising prices. At the same time a recent weekly review in the New York *Coal Age* quotes many coal men as foreseeing ample car supply next autumn and winter, and of course a very easy market. A June report of the Department of the Interior, through the Geological Survey, shows 231,110,000 net tons of soft coal produced in 130 working days of 1923, comparing very favorably with the years of best activity since 1917 and tending to show practically a normal supply of industrial coal now in the hands of consumers.

A study of the general surveys of "Transportation, Distribution, and Labor Conditions in the Principal Bituminous Coal-Fields," issued by Fuel Distributor Wadleigh as of May 1, 1923, and as of June 1, appears to indicate almost nation-wide signs of low prices, and lack of consumer demand, while various mines are reported as closing down or running on part time (borne out by the Geological Survey) with a shifting of labor in some cases to other fields of industry. Comparing this carefully with Mr. Wadleigh's opening statement in this article as well as with that of the American Railway Association, the reader may now judge for himself whether either one was intended to apply at all to the hard-coal situation, or only to the soft-coal situation just described. Practically all editorial comment has taken them to refer wholly to hard coal and its resulting effect upon the household consumer.

This brings us to the question of an anthracite coal strike. Rumors that the radicals may secure control of the United Mine Workers' organization in their convention on June 26, lead the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* to consider that such a strike is very definitely threatened. On the other hand, experts officially in touch with the situation are not reported to be expecting a strike. The present agreement between the coal operators and the anthracite miners' union, it is pointed out by other papers, terminates on August 31. This apparently gives the household coal consumer two months to find out how much more than half his necessary coal supply he is to get next year. With the disquieting hint that the miners are meditating a demand for higher wages, the New York *Times* goes on to say:

"There is no assurance that operators and miners will agree in August. The hazard that they won't should send every householder to his dealer. The anthracite now in storage and to be produced before August 31 would not supply the demands of consumers during the winter to come. In an interview printed recently in *The Journal of Commerce* Secretary of Labor Davis predicted a continuance of operations in the bituminous mines, but he was non-committal about uninterrupted work in the anthracite field. The fact, of course, is that wage scale agreements in the union bituminous mines run until April 1, 1924. But there is no knowing what demands the anthracite miners will make when their agreement expires. The President can act only when an emergency arises. Congress has given him no authority to work out a program to relieve consumers. Wise householders will take no chances. They will order their coal now."

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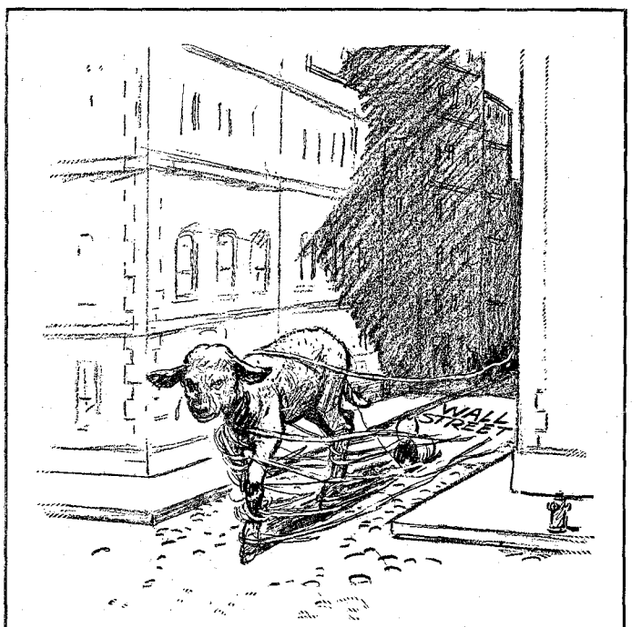
A BIG BUCKET-SHOP CLEAN-UP ON

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE may have been a hard one for the three large curb brokerage houses which were placed in the hands of receivers, as told in the New York papers, with total liabilities of approximately $39,000,000 and little or no assets, but it was a harder week for their 17,000 victims, scattered throughout the country, some of whom



HIS REGULAR SPRING SHEARING
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

are said to have lost the savings of a lifetime. These recent failures, we read in a New York *Times* article, bring the total estimated cost of bucket-shop and other stock-swindling operations since the war to the staggering sum of $3,000,000,000. One of the three firms which failed early in June, and which is said to have handled nearly 40 per cent. of the business transacted on the floor of the New York Curb Market, is described by the New York *American* as "the largest individual stock-gambling firm in America." Another is said to have had "more out-of-town branches than any other member of the Curb Market Association." Therefore, when the broom of Wall Street's financial housecleaners swept the third brokerage house into the hands of a receiver, the crash brought the District Attorney, the State's Attorney-General, and the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York together in a war on bucket-shops. For the first time since 1910, observes the New York *Tribune*, a "big bucket-shop clean-up is under way." Already the State's Attorney-General has closed up ten concerns on injunctions from the Supreme Court.

The hand of Tammany Hall is seen by the New York *American* in several of the hundred or more brokerage failures that are said to have occurred in the past two years. According to *The American*, one of these "Tammany-protected" brokerage houses "robbed twenty thousand deluded investors of six million dollars or more." Continues Mr. Hearst's paper:

"Such is the administration of the criminal law in New York when men like these under Tammany protection are indicted that complaining witnesses usually disappear. Juries are 'hung up.' Accounts of the swindling brokers are spirited away, and the power of the courts of New York seems unable to bring the guilty thief of the books to the bar until a Federal Judge intervenes.

"If the District Attorney does his duty, if the criminal courts permit him to do his duty, if more jurors are not bribed, if more witnesses are not spirited away, if more books are not concealed or destroyed, in the course of Tammany's efforts to enrich some of its insiders or their friends, the real guilty ones will be sent to prison for long terms."

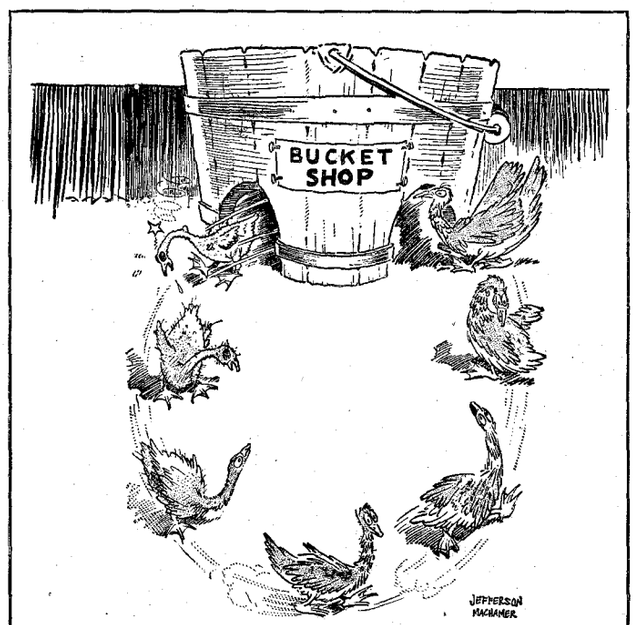
"And why shouldn't the kind of 'bankruptcies' we have been having be treated as common stealing?" asks the New York *Evening World*, while its morning namesake goes on to lash both the New York Stock Exchange for fighting State regulation of stock-brokerage houses, and the Consolidated Stock Exchange for being a parasite. Says *The World:*

"The more the stock-brokerage situation in Wall Street and roundabout is probed the worse it becomes. It is no longer a question of sporadic bucketing. It is being revealed as a question of bucketing-rings and organized swindling on a broad scale. Out of some 100 brokerage failures within two years, whose victims are numbered by thousands and their losses estimated at over $100,000,000, a storm of public indignation is arising which will not be satisfied with any half-way methods of correction.

"Most of the many stock-brokerage concerns which have failed in the past two years at great cost to thousands of people have been members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Most or all of the prosecutions for bucketing are directed against Consolidated Stock Exchange houses. This Exchange has no legitimate reason of being. It trades only or for most part in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It makes no market for these stocks. It establishes no quotations or prices It merely parrots prices made on the big Exchange. The only difference is that it permits members to deal in small lots on the floor, which is no important difference at all, since anybody who wants to buy or sell ten shares or only one share can do so through the medium of the regular Exchange as well as that of the Consolidated Exchange.

"Thus serving no economic function whatever, why should the Consolidated Stock Exchange continue to exist? It has found protection in State legislation on a false cry of monopoly raised against the big Exchange.

"But if it were to be suppressed as performing no economic function whatever, the evils being disclosed would not be reached at their roots. Bucketing could continue, nevertheless. Floating fake stocks could continue. Using the money of patrons to play



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YOU MIGHT THINK ONE PLUCKING WOULD BE ENOUGH FOR THIS BIRD
—Machamer in the New York *Tribune*.

the market against them could continue. What must be done is to drag the whole stock-brokerage business out of its present darkness of financial irresponsibility into some light of public responsibility.

"To this end the New York Stock Exchange has a clear duty to perform. Its present policy of obstruction all along that line will never do. Its own skirts are not wholly clear of the smirch

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attaching to its little imitators. Only one exchange is needed for any particular list of stocks. But the big Exchange can not claim exclusive consideration for the performance of this useful economic service on the basis of its own regulative power alone. It must submit to a measure of public regulation.

"In justice to District Attorney Banton, it should be said that almost from the start of this sickening development of evidences of wide-spread stock-market swindling he has emphasized the need of bringing and keeping the books of stock-brokerage firms under public inspection and supervision. But the Legislature at the last session refused to do anything. And for this failure the New York Stock Exchange is chiefly responsible."

"The events of the last few weeks make it evident that there must be a legislative curb," agrees the Syracuse *Herald*. For—

"Too many honest men and women have lost the savings of a life-time in wildcat stocks and too many guileless if foolish persons have been mulcted in bucket-shops the country over to allow the situation to go uncorrected."

But, protests *The Wall Street Journal*—

"The New York Stock Exchange has always found itself confronted by a ring of Tammany politicians who have added to their other resources the profits to be derived from protecting bucket-shops. The era of protected bucket-shops almost exactly coincides with the Tammany administration of New York City. Is it any wonder that officials elected to enforce the law attack not the lawbreakers but the Stock Exchange, the only power which has stood between the swindled public and the bucket-shop since the Mitchel administration went out?

"If the counsels of the Stock Exchange had been followed the issue of new securities would have been properly regulated, as it is in England. If it were allowed to use its proper discretion in the circulation of the prices it collects by its own agency there would be no bucket-shops. But that is not what Tammany politicians want.

"When it is remembered that the Stock Exchange has been for the past thirty years compelled to supply the quotations it collects to people who were certain to misuse them, it will be seen that politicians have purposely avoided the one certain way of putting bucket-shops out of business. The Consolidated Stock Exchange has long had subterranean connections with Tammany politics, and a law was actually passed at Albany compelling the Stock Exchange to supply its shady competitor with prices, without which not merely competition, but bucketing, would have been impossible.

"Wherever the Stock Exchange has had control of its price service and the honest cooperation of the police and the District Attorney's office, as during the Mitchel administration of New York City, bucket-shops have gone out of business. They are only in business now by the grace of Tammany Hall and the city administration."

The fight, in fact, seems to be against the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which recently underwent what is known as a "shake-up." As the New York *Evening Post* observes:

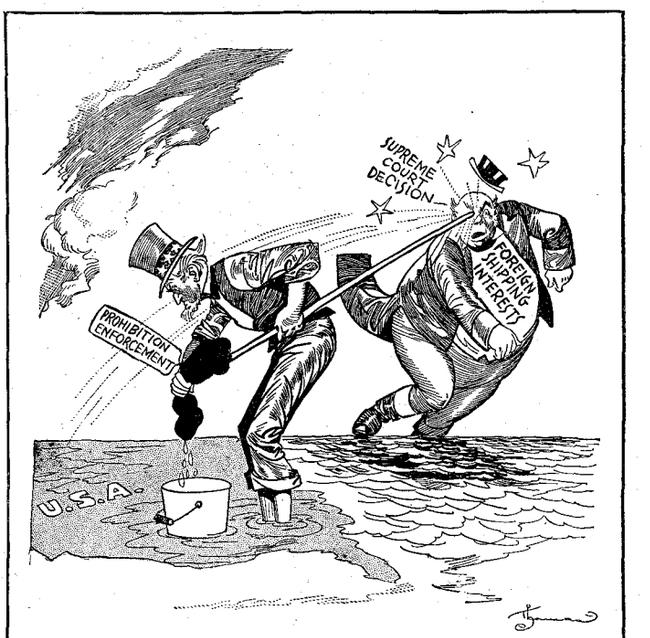
"Conditions surrounding the Consolidated Stock Exchange are something more than unhappy. Not only have stock brokerage firms failed under disgraceful circumstances, but it has developed that the Exchange itself has been sadly ineffective in supervising its members and in protecting its clients. Bucketing of orders has been easy for dishonest brokers, and the authorities have been lax to the point of indifference.

"One of the unfortunate aspects of the situation is that recent failures among Consolidated houses have tended to obscure the constructive work which the New York Stock Exchange has been doing to protect investors. The general public is apt to confuse the one Exchange with the other and to consider that all brokerage failures reflect on the big Exchange. As a matter of fact, the Stock Exchange has been the one factor which has worked steadily and strongly to drive bucket-shops out of business and to protect the small investor.

"The New York Stock Exchange has gone to great effort to see that its members have no connection with questionable non-member houses, and that its stock quotation service is not available to such questionable houses. But it must furnish its quotations to the Consolidated. The Consolidated Exchange, therefore, should either put its house in order and keep it in order or go out of business."

YO-HO-HO—BUT NO BOTTLE OF RUM

"RUM-TIGHT AND BOOZE-PROOF," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, are the Treasury Department's recent regulations to enforce the United States Supreme Court ruling that bars all vessels from entering American waters with liquor on board, except that to be used for "medical or sacramental purposes." This means, we are told in Washington dispatches, that after June 10, when the regulations became effective, all ships sailing for the United States with supplies of liquor aboard, must dispose of these wet



THE MOP HAS A LONG HANDLE

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

goods before the ship enters territorial waters. That is the theory. But the New York papers of June 11 reported that the first two large ships to arrive after the Treasury regulations went into effect merely "shifted the liquid cargo below, and sealed it up with a flock of customs seals, where it will remain until the dry line has been passed on the way back to England." French and Italian ships in the harbor, moreover, served a ration of two liters of wine to their crews, as the French and Italian laws require. These ships had left Europe before June 10, hence this leniency, we are told—later craft, it seems, are to expect no such laxity.

Almost immediately after the Supreme Court had rendered its decision, on April 30, seven foreign nations—Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands—through their Washington embassies, pointed out to the State Department the great inconvenience that would result if the regulations were strictly enforced. The burden of the French and British "diplomatic representations" were that vessels of these countries are French or British territory, and therefore not subject to the laws of the United States so long as the "domestic tranquillity" of America is not threatened. But the United States Government, we are told in Associated Press dispatches from Washington, is "understood to be willing to permit foreign vessels to bring sealed liquor supplies into American ports provided an international agreement is reached to extend the search-and-seizure limit from three miles to twelve." A treaty of this sort, Washington officials believe, could be worked out without infringing upon the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law for its enforcement, altho it is realized that such a treaty

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AS A BRITISH HUMORIST SEES IT
"What about a little friendly retaliation?"
—London *Sketch.*

must be ratified by the Senate—and the Senate is not scheduled to meet until December.

The Treasury Department does, however, "permit all vessels clearing an American port to carry enough "medicinal" liquor to comply with the laws of any foreign country they may visit during the voyage," we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald.* The three "vital" sections of the regulations, according to this writer, are as follows:

"Section 2. Any merchant vessel arriving in port with liquor not classed in these regulations either as cargo or sea stores, but claimed by the master to be held for non-beverage purposes, or with wine claimed to be held for sacramental purposes, but without a permit or certificate authorizing its possession under the national Prohibition Law, may be allowed to retain a reasonable quantity for such purposes until the master has had fair opportunity to obtain either a permit or a certificate of medicinal need, or otherwise satisfy the requirements of the Prohibition Law and regulations.

"Section 8. No merchant vessel, domestic or foreign, may lawfully carry as cargo within the territorial waters of the United States any liquor for use for beverage purposes.

"Section 10. It is unlawful for any United States or foreign merchant vessel within the territorial waters of the United States to carry or possess as sea stores any liquor whatever for beverage use."

"These regulations are drastic, but they had to be to conform with the recent decision of the Supreme Court," believes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.* And "as an administrative branch of the Government, the Treasury Department had no other option but to enforce the provisions of the Volstead Law as interpreted by our highest tribunal," declares *The Nautical Gazette* (New York). This is also the belief of the Springfield *Republican,* Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* Buffalo *Express,* Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph,* Boston *Post,* Brooklyn *Eagle,* and Buffalo *Courier.* "If a slave were brought within our three-mile limit on a foreign ship, he would automatically be freed," points out *The Republican.*

"In the circumstances," suggests the Buffalo *Express,* "the best thing that Congress can do is to modify the law. We go too far when we seek to impose our will on other nations." As the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* explains:

"While strict application of our laws to foreign vessels within our waters is in accord with international usage, admittedly a situation has been created that is embarrassing to nations with whom we wish to keep on friendly terms. Some foreign countries have laws requiring ships to carry certain amounts of alcoholic liquor for the use of their crews. If the captains obey our law they will have to violate their own."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks, too, that—

"There are bound to be complications. We are interfering with the rights of the world's travelers. Our domestic legislation is being used to dry up the seas. We are hindering the shipping of the world. The interests involved are so great that only an international conference may hope to smooth out what has become a serious international situation."

Certainly, agrees the Indianapolis *News,* "the result has been greatly to embarrass the Government and to complicate its relations with other countries. In the New York *Evening Post's* opinion—

"If Congress were now in session we are strongly inclined to believe that it would recognize the injustice and folly of setting out to impose our own beliefs upon the outsider. But with Congress six months away, it would be proper and useful for the foreign Governments to make the problem a subject of negotiation with Washington. There is no visible excuse for depriving the foreign seaman of his accustomed food during the few days he spends in our ports."

But to both sides, and to the foreign governments affected by the Treasury regulations, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* exclaims, "Tut, tut!" For, thinks *The Evening Sun:*

"They ought to know that America's dry laws, rules and regulations are much like the raincoats one buys nowadays. They keep you dry only in theory. If they knew Americans as well as they ought to know them by this time, they would recognize the fact that Prohibition is a matter of principle with us, not practise."

THE INVALID ARRIVES
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

OUR idea of nothing to fuss about is the Einstein theory during the baseball season.—*Omaha Bee.*

MARK our word, somebody is sure to charge that Al Smith's candidacy is suds-idized.—*Dallas News.*

IT may be a good idea to send Germans to jail, but the darned German stork remains at liberty still.—*Easton Express.*

THE thing to remember is that until Europe comes to order she won't come to order American goods.—*El Paso Herald.*

ACCORDING to the French the crucial question is not when they will get out of the Ruhr, but what.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THAT better homes and better roads program is good, but the better the roads the less time left to improve homes. — *Indianapolis News.*

THE Bryan of 1896 was more interested in the origin of specie than in the "Origin of Species."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A FRIEND of Mr. Bryan's says he is a good loser. Well, look at all the practise he's had.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A DEAF and dumb man runs a phonograph store in a Pennsylvania town. One of the isolated cases of the right man in the right place.—*New York American.*

THE Department of Commerce announces that American women last year used 180,143,136 hair-nets made from Chinese pigtails. To keep their hair on the American women had evidently taken the queue from the Chinaman.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A CAPITALIST is one who thinks he must choose between being held up by native labor and blown up by imported labor.—*Sumter Daily Item.*

THE politicians would be more imprest with Hoover's advice to suspend the building of roads if it didn't threaten the fences.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

EMPLOYEES of the dyeing plants in New York have gone on a strike. They probably want a living wage for dyeing.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A MOVIE star says that harsh criticism improves the films. That being true, it's hard to understand why they are not perfect by now.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

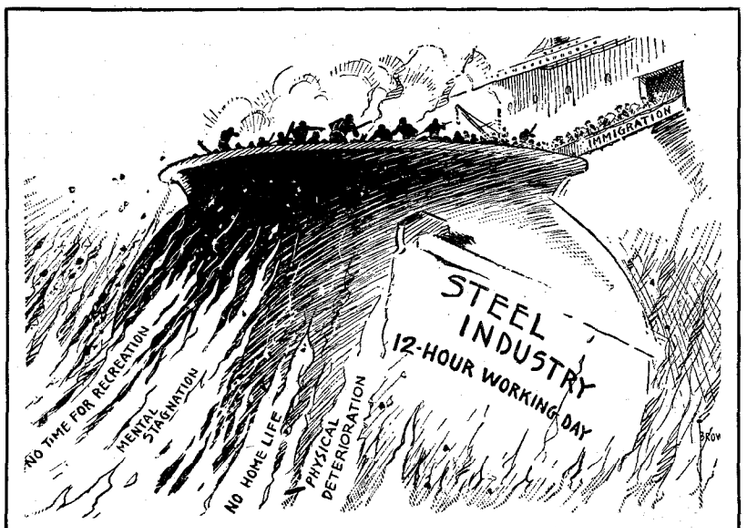
THERE are many differences between politics in France and in America, but the greatest lies in the fact that French office-holders frequently resign.—*New York Tribune.*

OUT in California, they are now filming the Ten Commandments. This ought to be a mighty good thing for Hollywood in more ways than one.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

EVERY time we read the statement that it takes brains to get rich, we shall think of that New York millionaire who bought stocks on the advice of a medium.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

AMERICAN bootleggers are said to be palming off counterfeit money on British distillers. Well, the distillers are palming off counterfeit whisky on them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE French say we have more gold than is good for us. Still, if we have to be afflicted with something, we don't know but that we would like gold as well as anything.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*



THE WRONG KIND OF MELTING-POT

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE conviction that history is bunk doesn't keep Henry from desiring a place in it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEW YORK might find Prohibition not so bad after all, if it would just try it once.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

SLOW-MOTION pictures never will attain the ultimate until they show us a lame duck resigning.—*Harrisburg News.*

CALIFORNIA has a summer school of acting. Too bad the movie actors have not heard about it.—*Chicago Times.*

BERLIN has found enough stray paper around the mark presses to write another reparations note.—*Indianapolis News.*

IT is well to leave our footprints on the sands of time, but it is wise to be more cautious about our finger-prints. —*Cleveland Times.*

MAYBE New York named a ferry-boat for William Randolph Hearst on the theory it will never get to Albany.—*Life.*

WE may be an idealistic people, but we notice that the way to get anything modified or stopt entirely is to howl that it's hurting business. — *Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

G. H. Q. at Ceuta, Morocco, orders officers and men of the Spanish Army to grow mustaches. This may win the war if the Riffs don't launch a counterattack of whiskers.—*New York Evening Post.*

GERMANY can't pay that debt to the United States until she figures it up in marks, and that may take several years.—*New York American.*

YOU see each nation must keep a large army or a large fleet in order to discourage militarism in other nations.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ABOUT this time of the year last year's reblocked straw hat looks exactly like a last year's reblocked straw hat.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE fad for Egyptian things has extended to horse-racing. Papyrus won the English Derby, with Pharos second.—*New York Evening Post.*

THERE are a few things more embarrassing than having your grocer drive up while you are paying cash for your gasoline.—*Norristown Times.*

SOME political leaders remind us of the preacher who selected the Mormons to denounce because there were none in his neighborhood.—*Coatesville Record.*

IF it is true that you can learn to write wonderful scenarios in ten lessons, it might be a good idea for some of the professionals to try.—*Austin American.*

EVERY time the Allies are in danger of a split, Heinie comes forward with something to make them mad enough to love one another.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

MR. LASKER might justify the *Leviathan's* extravagant trial trip on the ground that it will not cost the country much more than each of the subsequent trips.—*New York Evening Post.*

"MANY animals can understand even if they can't talk," says a scientist. That balances things up with the millions of humans that can talk but can't understand.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

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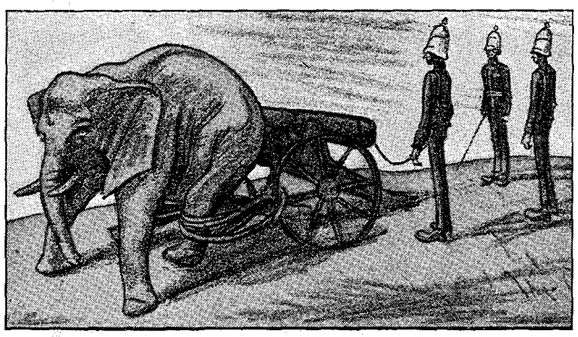
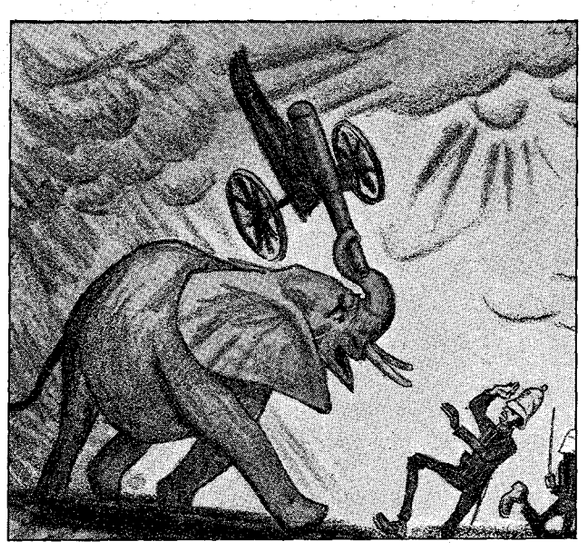
FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHY ASIA IS RISING AGAINST EUROPE

NOTHING COULD BE STRANGER than the way in which the World War drew continents together and at the same time drew continents apart. It brought Americans to fight in Europe, but developed between Europe and America an obscure misunderstanding, from which both continents suffer, and which neither of them can explain. Still deeper and more contradictory has been the perturbation the



"IN THE NAME OF CIVILIZATION"



"IN THE NAME OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE"

A GERMAN HOPE

—From *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

war created between Europe and Asia, observes Prcfessor Guglielmo Ferrero, who tells us: "When a great empire emerges victorious from a great war it should, by every requirement of good logic, instil into its subjects a greater fear and a greater respect. On the contrary, shortly after the Armistice, Afghanistan rebelled against the British Empire, and in 1919 came a war of which Europe knows only the result—the treaty renouncing England's claim to the protectorate, recognizing Afghanistan's complete independence, and giving her right-of-way, without restrictions and without control, into an Indian port. Thus, for four years, Afghanistan has been supplying herself with arms." In one of his interesting series of articles in *L'Illustration* (Paris), Professor Ferrero continues:

"During the war India was fairly quiet and supported England in the struggle. As soon as the war ended, nationalist agitation began, and it seems that neither concessions nor repressive measures have been able to check it.

"Tho torn by revolution, China has demanded restoration of her territorial integrity and her sovereignty. She has even managed to cancel a number of rights and privileges granted to the great European Powers and to Japan.

"In 1919 England succeeded in establishing a protectorate over Persia. The treaty, which placed the government, the administration and the Army of Persia under British control, gave rise to savage recriminations and jealousies in Europe. There appeared to be nothing to prevent its enforcement, for Persia was disarmed and could no longer count on Russia for support. Nevertheless, the treaty remained a dead letter and has since been abandoned.

"Politically, Egypt is Asiatic rather than African. During the war, Egypt patiently endured the protectorate proclaimed by Great Britain toward the end of 1914. As soon as the war was over, she demanded her independence so vigorously that Great Britain was forced to give in to her on many vitally important points.

"Mesopotamia is no longer quiet. Practically everywhere, the native populations are rebelling against the system of mandates imposed by the treaties of peace. The Arab state erected by the British for use against Turkey, and more or less against France, can not be trusted. Native hatred of European domination is too strong.

"But the greatest surprize has come from Turkey. At the end of 1918, Turkey seemed to have been annihilated. The Treaty of Sèvres not only snuffed out the Ottoman Empire but all Islam in so far as political and military power were concerned. Turkey has since regained Smyrna, Constantinople, and her independence, and the Califate is more fanatical in its hatred of Europe and Christianity than before."

In a word, Asia is everywhere rebelling against Europe at the very time when Asia is becoming Europeanized, we are told. Not only European and American weapons, but European and American ideas and doctrines, are being turned against Europe by Asiatics. The Egyptians echo the preachments of President Wilson. The new Calif, sword of Islam and defender of the faith against Christians, is elected by universal suffrage. A parliamentary republic, patterned after the French Republic, invites Europeans to get out of China. "How are we to explain this strange contradiction?" asks Professor Ferrero, who answers the question thus:

"After their victory, the Allied Governments, backed by public sentiment, committed a strange blunder. In all great human events—alliances, wars, revolutions, victories, defeats—there are advantages and disadvantages, gains and losses, factors active and factors passive. The statesman must foot up his accounts and subtract the passive from the active factors. This we have all of us failed to do. And so we have forgotten that the Russian Empire no longer exists.

"The Allied victory was complete in the West, but not in the East, where an Allied nation was crusht and overthrown. Tho Italy, France, England and America destroyed Austria and Germany, yet Austria and Germany, before their defeat, destroyed Russia. And there lies the cause of all our disappointments in Asia.

"If the credit and the power of all the European nations, Great Britain included, have dwindled in Asia, it is because the power of Russia has collapsed. In 1914 Europe was a unit so solid that even the bitterest antagonisms served as a source of strength. Russian power and British power seemed to be—and partly were—rivals in Asia. English, French, German, Russian and Italian influences competed everywhere and resisted one another, yet the very conflict enabled them to sustain one another.

"Why did France and England wield so much authority at Constantinople until the close of the nineteenth century?

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Because Turkey was afraid of Russia. Why did Germany then increase her influence there to the detriment of England and France? Because France had formed an alliance with Russia and because England had occupied Egypt. What sentiment drove Japan into an alliance with England? Fear of Russia. Why was China so accommodating in her attitude toward such remote European Powers as England and France? Because the Muscovite Empire was treading on her toes. As long as the Russian giant, up there to the north, threatened all Asia there was an Anglophile party in Turkey, in Persia, in Afghanistan, in India, in China and in Japan. Of two evils, the lesser seemed preferable. And England's strength was in exact ratio to her weakness, for, from the military view-point as well as geographically, she was less redoubtable than Russia.

"But when Russia fell, no one could any longer endure what had until then been the lesser of two evils. The Anglo-Japanese alliance broke down. The Ameer of Afghanistan stood out for complete independence. In India and China the desire for independence blazed up afresh. In Persia, England could find no support whatever for the Treaty of 1919. The Angora Assembly was able to build up a new Army. The Treaty of Sèvres has remained a dead letter because Russian power was essential to its enforcement. If the Army of the Tsars had still dominated Asia, the Angora Assembly would have had neither the time nor the means to do what it has done."

But Professor Ferrero finds that aspiration for independence is reinforced in Asia by another sentiment—hatred of European civilization. Many Asiatics, knowing Europe well, call us barbarians. That is Tagore's opinion. Also, it is the opinion of Ku Hung-Ming, who was educated in Europe, and Professor Ferrero quotes him as observing: "It is clear that if civilization is to be rescued, Europe must find some principle on which to base authority—that is to say, a moral basis for power. But where can the Europeans find such a principle? Only in China. Christianity aims to secure the moral perfection of the individual, but Confucianism not only makes excellent men, it makes good citizens. Its keystone is the great Code of Honor contained in four words, 'Ming feu to yi,' meaning, 'The great moral value of authority.' Only this code can save Europe from anarchy." Many Europeans will smile at this, predicts Professor Ferrero, but they ought not to, he adds, and goes on to remark,

"That same question vexed the conscience of Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century. But the issue was not clearly seen. At the decisive moment in the struggle between quantity and quality, Europe failed to realize how much it was sacrificing to wealth and power. Europeans imagined that they were going to win a new perfection, loftier and more admirable. To-day the Asiatics see clearly the horrors as well as the splendors, the vices as well as the virtues, and the faults as well as the greatness of Europe and America.

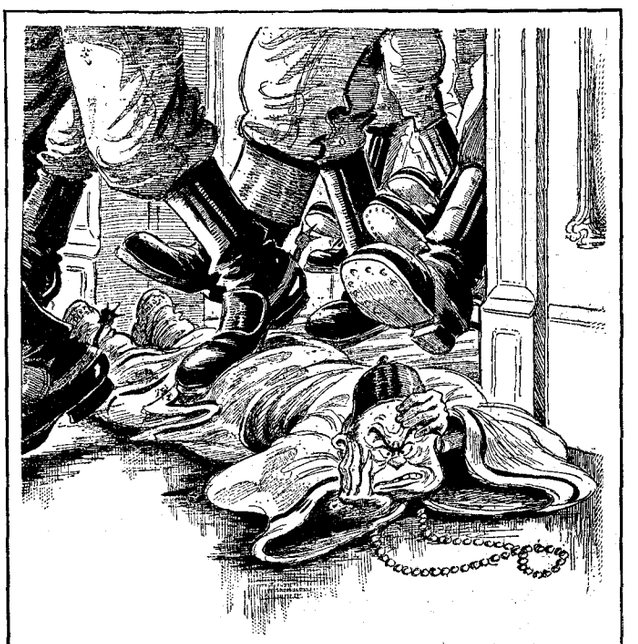
"What a chapter of history is beginning in Asia! The greatest, the most complicated, and the most tragic of all problems is to be solved there. During the last few centuries Europe has been unconsciously evolving a blind demigod possest of formidable power, but not knowing how to use it—a demigod now creating, now destroying, now with elation, now with indifference. This blind demigod, yesterday the admiration of the world, has become obsessed with a mania for destruction and is beginning to be a terror to the world. Where shall we find the remedy that will give this demigod eyes and teach him its strength rationally and for ends recognized as legitimate by the moral consciousness? Shall we find it among the oldest races of Asia, who lived under wiser and just laws when Europe was still altogether barbarous?"

If Asia succeeds in appropriating the weapons and the science of Europe and in retaining the loftiest portion of its ancient civilization; if it succeeds in harmonizing perfection and power, quantity and quality, then, thinks Professor Ferrero, Asia will become a new model for the world. So—

"While Turks, Persians, Chinamen and Japs come to Europe to study engineering and chemistry, or to buy our guns and explosives, Europeans may well seek to discover the secret to which Ku Hung-Ming refers and which seems to enable Chinese civilization to last forever. If the Chinese have the secret of an everlasting civilization, that alone will be worth more than all our inventions."

NEW CHINESE BOYCOTT OF JAPAN

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED have already attended the boycott in which China is retaliating for Japan's refusal to abrogate the "twenty-one demands" of 1915. The correspondents report that recently, when Chinamen attempted to search Japanese vessels at Changsha and Shasi for Japanese goods consigned to Chinese merchants, marines from Japanese gunboats killed and wounded a number of Chinamen. In consequence, the Chinese Foreign Office has sent a note to Tokyo demanding an apology, an indemnity, and the punishment of the commander and his marines. The Chinese Government also demands that the Japanese gunboats be withdrawn. Deep concern is manifest in some Japanese newspapers over the renewed Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, yet not a few of them point out that the boycott movement is "a two-edged sword which injures not only Japan, but also China." Japan's commercial predominance in China is "inevitable," they say, and base the statement on utterances of various Western observers; but the Japanese press in general regret the anti-Japanese policies because they are "mistakes" and cause "disastrous losses to the Chinese, politically, economically and diplomatically." On the latter point the Tokyo *Kokumin* remarks:



HIS FEARS AND SIMPLE WANTS

CHINA: "No wantee be door-mat at open door. Wantee be soveleign nation and mindee own business allee samee like self-determination people."

—Racey in the Montreal *Star*.

"Diplomatically speaking, China to-day is reduced to isolation. Or rather she is entirely ignored by the Powers. We have always regarded her pitiable diplomatic position with sympathy. The only way out of this difficulty is for her to join hands with Japan. Perfect concord and cooperation between Japan and China will be a force in international politics more powerful than the Anglo-French Entente and even equal to an Anglo-American rapprochement. Once such a firm tie of friendship and cooperation is forged between Japan and China, the Powers will surely come to hold China in high respect. It is a pity that few Chinese statesmen are far-sighted enough to see this. It is high time that those Chinese statesmen, who, in their desire to win cheap popularity among their countrymen, are lending support to anti-Japanese movements which can not but bring losses upon their country and countrymen, awoke to the folly of their course of action, and gave more sincere attention to the cultivation of friendship with Japan."

It is the belief of the Tokyo *Yorodzu* that anti-Japanese

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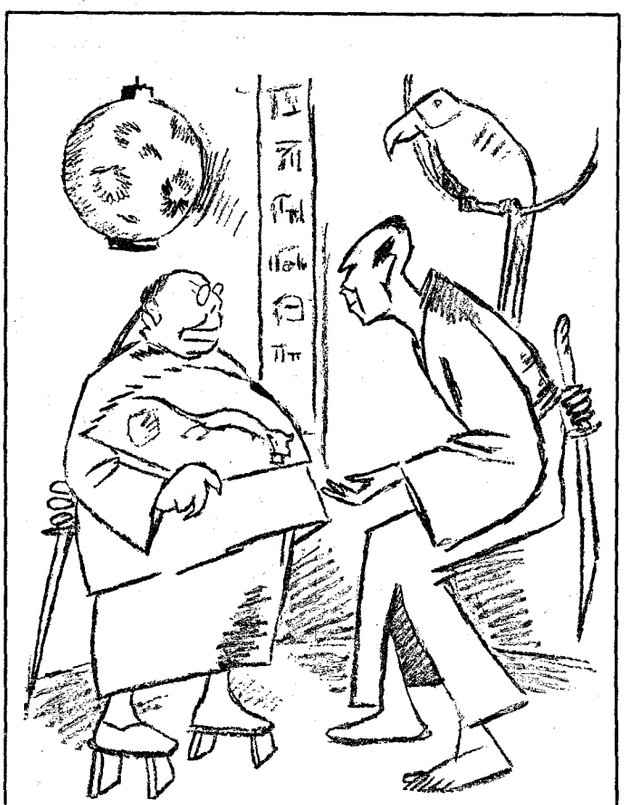
sentiment "runs highest among the students attending schools conducted by Westerners," and it adds:

"It is reported that the students of a school under American management in Canton are so hostile that they actually commit violence against Japanese merchants. We do not address ourselves to these people, for we know it is absolutely futile to preach to them the need of Chino-Japanese friendship. The other Chinese we earnestly advise to reconsider their present ill-advised movement, which can only result in injuring their own interests."

The *Yorodzu* reminds us that after Japan gave Shantung back to China there was a marked improvement in Chinese sentiment



THE TWO FRIENDS

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

toward Japan, a gradual subsidence of anti-Japanese boycotts was noted in many places, and a few students' associations urged the dispatch of more Chinese students to Japan for education. But, we are told:

"When such close friendship as had long been desired by the intellectuals in both countries appeared to be within grasp, the Chinese Parliament suddenly passed an outrageous resolution claiming the abrogation of the Chino-Japanese treaty, which led the Chinese Government to shape its course accordingly. The Chino-Japanese relations which showed signs of improvement at one time have thus reached a deadlock again. There is a report now that the Chinese Government intends to address a fresh note to the Japanese Government, notifying the other Powers also of her intentions. China's proposed appeal to the other Powers for help in connection with the present issue is not, however, likely to gain sympathetic hearing. Such an appeal was made to them at the Washington Conference by the Chinese delegation, but failed to move them. The Powers are too disgusted with the conditions prevalent in China at present to think seriously of the Chinese appeal.

"Chinese trade with Britain, Japan and America last year through the Shanghai customs totaled 9,400,000, 5,700,000, and 1,400,000 taels respectively. During the past five years the rate of increase for Japan's trade with China has been only 36 per cent., but America's trade with China has increased 68 per cent. It is not difficult to see that Britain and America desire to deal a blow at Japan's trade interests."

POLAND'S POVERTY

THE SILLIEST TERRITORIAL ARRANGEMENT ever made, thinks an English traveler, is the one by which Poland obtained not only the East Prussian seaport of Danzig, but a "corridor" across East Prussia to the sea It has intensified German nationalism in Danzig, we are told, and "the present situation is intolerable." Says a member of the Danzig government: "We have to give the Poles free access to the sea, but they deny us free access to the land," and the English traveler, by name Robert Dell, reports that "a Polish visa is required even to cross the 'corridor' except in the case of one through train each way, between Berlin and Königsberg, in which the through carriages were locked while crossing the corridor." Whenever an inhabitant of Marienburg wants to go to Danzig, he has to pay thirty-two francs for his Polish visa. Tho the distance is only twenty-eight miles, he has to have his passport examined six times. And while Danzig is thriving, Warsaw is not. Writing in the *New Statesman* (London), Mr. Dell says:

"The Polish capital is literally tumbling to pieces. The plaster is peeling off the walls of the houses, and in some cases balconies have fallen down, leaving yawning gaps. The public buildings are for the most part in as bad a state as the others. The roads are full of holes and everything is filthy. I should suppose that no repairs of any sort have been made since the beginning of the war. The three bridges across the Vistula were all blown up by the Russian Army on its retreat. Two of them were permanently repaired by the Germans during their occupation, and the third—the most important—was temporarily repaired with wood. At some time or other the wooden part caught fire and fell into the river, where it still remains. It has been intended to begin repairing it this year, but it has now been decided instead to spend the money on pulling down the Russian cathedral which stands in the middle of the town. It is a hideous building in the vilest taste; but, when there is very little money available, it would seem better to spend what little there is on construction rather than destruction. That is not, however, the opinion of the Poles, to whom a bridge is of much less importance than the satisfaction of anti-Russian sentiment. It is impossible not to like the Poles, and perhaps their incurable romanticism and sublime contempt for realities add to their charm, but they are serious drawbacks to themselves."

In Warsaw, Mr. Dell "had a good view of the only flourishing institution in Poland"—the Army. Says he,

"I was told by foreigners in Warsaw more competent to form an opinion than I am that the Polish Army is the best in Europe, after the French, and that was the impression that it made on my unskilled eye. But it is an expensive luxury, and it is plain why Poland has no money for anything else. Every sou of the French credits to Poland has gone on the Army; not one penny for the urgent needs of the country. The day before I arrived in Warsaw the tramway employees had struck because the town had no money to pay their wages. The contrast between the magnificently equipped Army in its spotless new uniforms and the dilapidated buildings of the streets through which it defiled struck me forcibly, but did not appear to strike the inhabitants. Poland is rather like a man keeping a racing stud and living in a hovel on bread and water."

As Mr. Dell freely admits, Poland has great difficulties to contend with. An "entirely new administration had to be improvised," and "even policemen chosen from persons without training or experience," yet he feels that "the administration might now be better than it is." As he asserts,

"It is overstaffed, incompetent and often corrupt. A mission of the Society of Friends engaged in rebuilding the Polish territory devastated by the Russian Army, which works under the authority of the Government and is supposed to have special facilities, can not get a load of timber delivered without paying the railway officials. This is in eastern Poland, and it is possible that things are not so bad everywhere. As for the competence of the administration, I discovered that letters took at least a week between Warsaw and Berlin—a railway journey of less than twenty-four hours. One letter which I posted in Warsaw on March 22d was not delivered in Berlin until April 3d. A

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postal service of this kind can hardly facilitate business relations between Poland and other countries. Everybody knows that the Polish State is insolvent. M. Grabski, the very able Minister of Finance, is making a heroic effort to put the finances in order, but the task, in my opinion, is impossible without the aid of a foreign loan.

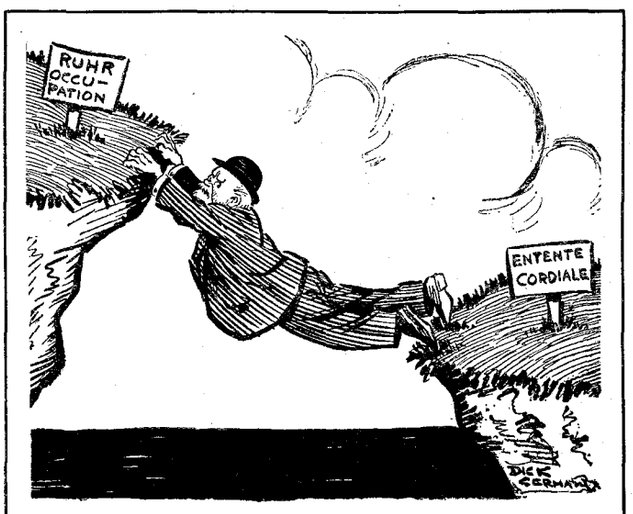
"It is not only the State that lacks money. Polish industry is in a serious condition for want of sufficient capital. Poland is a country with rich natural resources, which has a great industrial future if the politicians will allow it to have one. Already the Polish textile industries are competing successfully in the English and Indian markets. Agricultural methods are, as a rule, out of date, but Poland produced last year, for the first time since the war, enough wheat for her own consumption. It ought, of course, to be possible to export a considerable quantity of wheat. The production of naphtha is still much smaller than before the war, and commerce is hindered by some foolish regulations, such as the prohibition of the export of timber for matches. The shortness of capital, however, is the great drawback, and it threatens to paralyze Polish industry. Manufacturers often borrow money at ten per cent. a day to pay their wages, and an even higher rate of interest is not uncommon. In fact, Polish industry is living from hand to mouth. The necessary capital can be obtained only from abroad, and foreign capitalists show no disposition to provide it."

How is Poland to overcome the difficulties with which she is faced? She must first recognize them frankly, thinks Mr. Dell:

"The task demands a firm grip of realities, and that is deplorably lacking in Poland. Convinced as I always have been, and still am, that an independent Poland is essential to Europe, I am forced to the conclusion that the present territorial and ethnological conditions of Poland can not be permanent. Poland is geographically and ethnologically unsound. Unless the Poles recognize and correct their mistakes in time, others will correct them—and what then? 'There will be another partition of Poland within twenty years,' said a man in the Polish diplomatic service, to me. That is only too possible, but at all costs it must be avoided. The first duty of every friend of Poland—and I count myself in that category—is to tell the Poles the truth."

SUSPECTED ANTI-FRENCH MOVES

ENEMIES OF FRANCE repeatedly charge that her imperialism shows plainest in the ring she is said to be forming round Germany, we learn from some French editors, but their retort is that France must have some reliance on Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Roumania, because of moves made to isolate France on the continent. Calmer observers warn us against accepting exaggerated notions as revealed in talk of the recent visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Belgium and of the King and Queen of England to Italy as being



BETWEEN TWO DESIRES

POINCARÉ: "I almost wish I hadn't started this climb."

—*South Wales News* (Cardiff).

THE FIRST RUHR BUDS

"Patience! It will flower!"

—*Petit Bleu* (Paris).

overt acts in the plan to circumvent France in Europe. A notable Italian daily, the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, concedes that "French suspicions were undoubtedly stimulated by the unprecedented welcome the British sovereigns received in Italy; but the real meaning of their visit has been greatly exaggerated and no political or secret understanding has been concluded between the royalties of England and of Italy, who are perfectly aware of the limitations that their respective constitutions impose upon them."

London was as much surprized as France by the exceptional welcome tendered King George and Queen Mary, we gather from English newspapers, in which there is pleasant comment on the results of friendship that the royal visit may entail. But the hints of an Anglo-Italian alliance, which have been let fall by some French writers, are ridiculed by the London *Daily News*, as being unworthy of consideration in view of the well-known respect King George entertains for the Constitution. At the same time this daily reads in the British visit to Italy the forecast of a marked accord in public opinion of both England and Italy with regard to certain problems, and it explains

"Our friendship for Italy is traditional. Our cult of many manifestations of Italian genius is as old as English history. To be sure, Fascism is a new Italian political phenomenon that the average Englishman does not fully comprehend, and in which he sees a temporary loss of liberty affecting only the Italian people. . . . The wisdom and moderation shown in this latest proof of Anglo-Italian friendship will go a long way toward promoting a satisfactory settlement of the vexing problem of reparations."

It is further stated by this paper that there is no inclination among British statesmen toward a secret alliance by which France should be isolated, and it adds:

"British opinion can be exprest in a few words. Profound regret at the isolated action of France, combined with the hope that she will not persist in her present policy, but will become convinced that European peace and reparations settlement require complete unity among the Allies."

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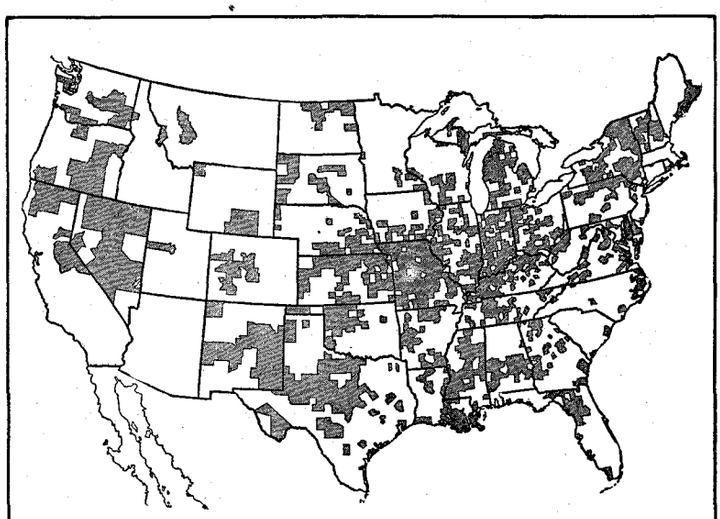
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT TEN YEARS DID TO US

"WE, THE PEOPLE of the United States," runs the familiar phrase of our Federal Constitution, but the "we" of 1923 stands for a bigger, busier, more heterogeneous assortment of folk—whether or not a better one—than that of 1789. In order to check up every ten years on who and what and where we all are, the Government takes its decennial count of noses. Up to the end of the last century the big fact of each new census report was the westward flow of population. In 1900 that tide seemed to have slackened and the significant feature of population movement seemed to be the drift cityward. And from an economic standpoint probably the most important development indicated by the Fourteenth Census, that of 1920, was the tendency of us, the American people, to crowd into the cities—a tendency, by the way, greatly stimulated by the war. This is emphasized in a publication of the Census Bureau dealing with population changes, which is quoted in *Public Health Reports* (Washington). Other interesting facts thus conveniently presented—the result of a gleaning process through the enormous mass of census statistics—are, besides the increasing size of large cities and the corresponding decrease in the country, producing an actual shrinkage of one-third of the counties in the Union: the persistence of the old Revolutionary stock, which shows a normal increase; the proportionate increase of single women; the slowing up of the negro increase; the coming disappearance of the pure-bred Indian, who is merging with the whites by intermarriage; and a slight drop in the increase of Japanese. The purpose of this monograph, we are told, is primarily to describe the location and group-characteristics of men, women, and children who composed the increase which took place from 1910 to 1920 in the population of the United States. We read:



IN TEN YEARS A THIRD OF OUR COUNTIES LOST POPULATION

The shaded areas are counties in which fewer people lived in 1920 than in 1910. Rural counties lost to urban counties.

"This increase was 13,738,354, but it represented approximately only one-half of the actual change which took place in the American people.

"Between the Thirteenth Census and the Fourteenth, the estimated number of deaths of persons enumerated in 1910 was 11,240,000, hence the survivors available for enumeration numbered only 80,730,000 on January 1, 1920. Not all these persons, however, were in this country on that date.

"The decade was unusual for the great number of departures to take part in the World War. The number of survivors in 1920 of the emigrants who left the United States between 1910 and 1920 has been estimated at 2,280,000. Hence, the survivors in this country of the Thirteenth Census, as previously specified, were further reduced by that number, leaving 78,450,000. Therefore, instead of there being some 90,000,000 persons to enumerate again, together with the normal decennial increase, the number of persons who had been counted before did not greatly exceed the population enumerated twenty years before, 76,000,000.

"It remained for the nation, when the count was made in 1920, to have made good by births and by immigration, first, the shrinkage noted from the population returned at the previous census, and second, having replaced the losses, to supply additional numbers to represent a normal increase over the total shown ten years before.

"Until 1900 the flow of population was mainly westward From that census it appeared that the current had slackened, and changes of population became more dependent upon isolated developments in different sections of the country, such as irrigation, the settlement of Oklahoma, orcharding in the far Northwest, and the mining and oil discoveries of the Southwest. The Central States and the South grew in industrial importance. The eddies and currents of population tended increasingly to follow changing industrial development. This naturally led to an accelerated increase in urban population. It remained for the decade under consideration to record an aggregate population in the 68 cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over, so great that they comprised more than one-quarter of the entire population of the United States. This tendency has, as suggested, kept pace with the industrial development—in fact, has been guided largely by it. But the tendency of the American people to concentrate in cities was stimulated by the war, and economically is probably the most important development indicated by the Fourteenth Census.

"At the census of 1920 the 2,000 counties which increased in population for the most part included either large cities, industrial areas, active mining developments, or rich agricultural regions, the products of which continued to prove profitable or lent themselves to organized marketing or specialization.

"On the other hand, more than 1,000 counties declined in population. They either were distinctly rural or had not natural resources capable of affording the particular profits encouraged by war operations. So it came about that from 900,000 square miles many thousands of citizens departed and flocked into the remaining 2,000,000 square miles to contribute their numbers and initiative toward further increasing the prosperity of already prosperous areas.

"The 47,330,000 estimated as representing the amount of native white stock in 1920 may be considered as the number of white persons who would have been enumerated in that year had there been no immigration nor emigration since 1790 and if, nevertheless, the rate of natural increase had been what, historically, it appears to have been. The total number descended, in whole or in part, from white persons enumerated in 1790 was, of course, considerably larger because of the intermingling of native and foreign stock.

"The importance of this computation as to the present theoretical strength of the descendants of the original stock is found in the fact that it appears to be evident that this blood strain in the population is not disappearing, but is increasing at a reasonable and rather normal rate, ranging somewhere between

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10 and 12 per cent., an increase contributed by different parts of the country in widely varying percentages.

"A century or more ago practically no women were employed in gainful callings outside of domestic service. Marriage and maternity commonly were accepted as the woman's natural sphere of responsibility and activity in life. Clearly, statistics showing, for some early period, the proportions married and widowed among adult women would prove of great value, because it would permit comparison with our own exceptional period. Fortunately, there exists one colonial enumeration which throws some light upon this subject.

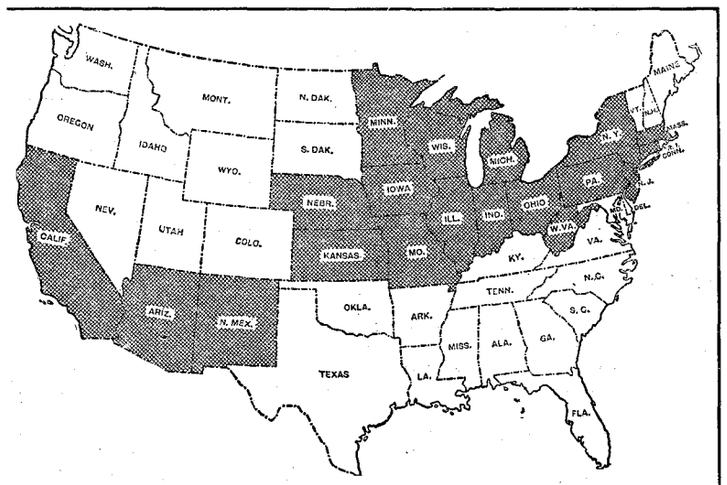
"The royal governors of the British North American colonies, from 1635 to 1775, made, in all, 30 enumerations of population. In but three, however, do any facts relating to marriage appear—in the colonial censuses of New Hampshire taken in 1767 and 1773 and in the Connecticut census of 1774. Fortunately, the New Hampshire enumerations furnish practically all the information desired. If the proportion had been the same for the United States in 1920 as for New Hampshire in 1773, the number of unmarried native white women in the country would have been a million less than that shown by the census returns. This increase in the proportion single is presumably due to the increased opportunities for self-support, as suggested before, and to the change in the social status of the unmarried woman.

"In 1920 the negro population of the United States numbered 10,463,131. This represented a ten-year increase of 635,000, or 6.5 per cent., the lowest thus far recorded. In consequence of this slow numerical progress, the proportion formed by negroes in the total population declined from 10.7 per cent. in 1910 to 9.9 per cent. in 1920. The highest proportion, 19.3 per cent., was recorded in 1790.

"In his analysis of the census returns for 1920, in so far as they relate to the negro population, Prof. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University reaches the following conclusions:

"'In every one of the Northern States negro deaths outnumber births; in the Southern States, in general, the conditions are reversed.

"'The difference between city and country is at least as influential upon race increase as the difference between South and North, which in this case closely parallels it. Throughout the North and in the cities of the South, negro deaths are more numerous than negro births; in fact, Southern cities are even more unfavorable than those of the North to natural increase.'



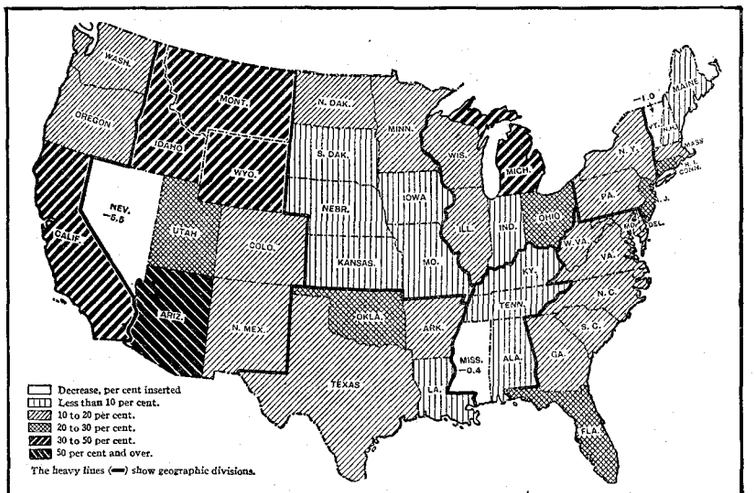
THE NEGROES TREK NORTHWARD AND WESTWARD

The shaded States are those in which during the decade 1910-1920 the increase of negro population was more than 1,000 and was at a higher rate than the increase in the total population.

"The North American Indian seems to be slowly merging into the national population, or, where this is not occurring, to be declining in numbers.

"The inference from the changes here noted is that the extinction of the North American Indian at no distant date, which so long has been confidently predicted, has been averted by increasing intermarriage; and that while possibly Indian tribal relations and customs may disappear, a considerable strain of Indian blood will remain, especially in the thirteen States having an appreciable Indian population in 1920, where the reservation system continues to make segregation possible.

"Immigration from Japan is restricted, but the influx of persons of this nationality has not suffered an absolute check; so that, as the number in the country is small, the percentage of growth has been high.



WHAT HAPPENED TO STATE POPULATIONS IN TEN YEARS

Showing which States actually showed smaller populations in 1920 than in 1910, and what the rate of increase was in the others.

"The Japanese in the United States in 1880 numbered only 148, but in 1920 had increased to more than 100,000. The increase from 1910 to 1920 was 54 per cent., which was the lowest rate for any decade during which the Japanese have been coming to the United States. In 1910, 57.3 per cent. of the Japanese in the United States resided in California, but in 1920 this proportion had increased to 64.8 per cent.

"Immigration of Japanese to Hawaii slackened from 1900 to 1910, and the number coming to this country was so great that the total Japanese population of continental United States in 1910 tended to approach the number in the territory of Hawaii. In 1920 the increase shown for continental United States was considerably greater than that for Hawaii, and for the first time the number of Japanese in continental United States slightly exceeded that in the island Territory."

LIGHTHOUSE TO HONOR COLUMBUS—A lighthouse of unrivaled altitude and power, embodying all the most modern devices to insure the farthest transmission of its rays, was proposed as a memorial to Christopher Columbus by delegates from Santo Domingo to the Pan American Conference, according to advices which have been received by the Pan American Union. It would be built on Santo Domingo and paid for and supported by the twenty republics of the Western Hemisphere. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The location is advocated by the Santo Domingans because that island was the site of the first Spanish city in the New World, founded by Columbus himself, who lies buried there. The light would be placed upon a sufficiently high elevation so that its rays might be seen by vessels traversing the principal routes from Europe to the Panama Canal. Plans already submitted call for a unique design, that of a lighthouse surmounting a globe 150 feet in diameter, the lantern itself to be 385 feet above the ground. As a final touch it is proposed that the light be of the flash type and that its particular flash be the word 'Colon' spelled out in the Morse code, reminding all travelers by the great sea route of the Western Hemisphere of the name and fame of the discoverer of the continent."

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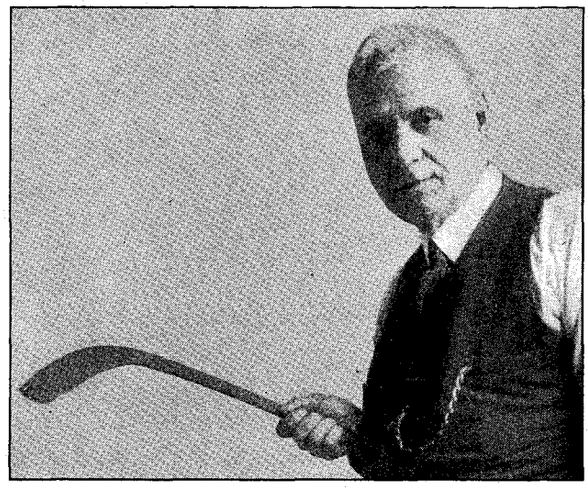
THROWING A REAL BOOMERANG

BOOMERANG-THROWING as a sport is being enthusiastically advocated by Don C. Seitz since he received a real one from Australia as a gift. He writes as follows of his experiences in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.):

"Not so long ago my friend, the Antipodean, pausing in one of his kangaroo hops across the world to and from the Australian continent, asked me if there was anything he could send me from home. Offhand I said: 'Yes, ship me a boomerang.'

"There was something mouthfilling about the word; beside, I had cherished the tradition that when thrown it would come back again, if it failed on its mission of killing a wallaby or



DON SEITZ AND HIS BOOMERANG

swatting an enemy. It seemed that something you could throw away and have it return of its own accord would be a sweet possession. I have thrown a good many things—all of which stayed away.

"The Antipodean was good at his word. In due season two native-made boomerangs passed the Custom House safely as antiques and came into my possession. Briefly described, they are obtuse triangles, flat on one side and convex on the other, of hard, thin wood. One had a spread of two and one-half feet; the other one was six inches shorter. The larger one was of a pretty grain and well polished; the other dark, rough and effective.

"The advice of those learned in the matter of throwing boomerangs suggested that a large vacant lot be found, where there were no rocks to splinter them, and no trees or bushes in which they could become entangled or lost. The next dictum was to throw with a short jerk, like that employed in skipping a stone, and never with the wind. It appears that a boomerang, when thrown with the wind, will sail gaily into the *Ewigkeit*, with careless truancy, and neglect to return to the hand that cast it forth. Against the wind only is it self-retrieving.

"Well, the tales are true. I picked out a lot of smooth land, free from entangling tree-tops and rocks that might shatter the weapons, and let drive against the wind with a short jerk of the wrist. The aim taken was for a point a little less than two hundred feet away. The first throw was a failure, the boomerang did not rotate and fell flat; the second did better, but still it did not keep the promise of its inventor. The third was a success. It skimmed swiftly to the objective point and meeting no obstacle (for I threw to have it return) it rose like a bird seeking a place to alight, until it had risen a hundred feet or more, then, wavering for a moment, turned and came hurtling toward me, falling almost at my feet. The knack, once learned, was not lost and has introduced me to an exhilarating pastime. It is like playing with an eagle.

"I am now an enthusiast for the boomerang-throwing as a sporting item. It is better than losing golf balls at a dollar a pellet, under the snickering gaze of a cynical caddy, with costly membership in a country club run mainly for the comfort of three or four retired members of the New York Stock Exchange, each with a permanent grouch and a private stock of hooch.

"Throwing it does not wrench the heart by excessive muscular exertion or break it by getting stymied. It keeps you outdoors, facing the breeze, while the eye is exalted by its strange and varied flights. And, it does come back!"

WANTED: A RADIO LANGUAGE

SCRIPTURE TELLS US OF TWO OCCASIONS when a multitude of languages were heard at one spot. The Old Testament tells of the "confusion of tongues" at Babel, where no one understood, and the New speaks of Pentecost, where every one understood. Before long, the radio will put every man on earth in the presence of every other, acoustically speaking. Shall there be a confusion of tongues, or linguistic harmony? In *The Radio World* (New York), Arthur G. Shirt tells us that only by the adoption of some universal language, to be used in broadcasting, can this desirable condition be brought about. Suppose, he says, that when you light up the tubes in your radiophone some evening, you should hear some strange voice spluttering away in Greek, Persian, Turkish, Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, or in any one of the many tongues of the continent of Europe? What would you do if it wasn't a remote supposition, but a painful fact, as it is, or will be, with the radio amateur in central Europe? Altho he may have a host of broadcasting stations to choose from, only one or two will be talking in the language he understands. The interference will be something appalling, with a Tower of Babel effect that will do more toward wrecking the popularity of the radio in Europe than a series of earthquakes. He continues:

"Makes us laugh, here in America, doesn't it? But it has been calmly estimated by various radio authorities that in five years there will be one million radio outfits in the United States capable of receiving speech from Europe, Latin-America and the Orient! You may very well be the owner of one of these stations. Let us suppose that the European stations transmit such important speeches on world affairs, economic relations and such that we really want to hear them. Now how about it? Shall we hire an interpreter to translate or shall we clamor for a 'radio universal language,' which will do for the radio telephone what the code does for the radio telegraph?

"When the map of Europe and Asia is dotted with radiophone stations, as the map of America is now, will England shout Anglicisms into Persian ears, or will she use a tongue that is not only common to both England and Persia, but to every nation in between who cares to 'listen in'? When China and Japan 'open up' to address us, will we sign off in disgust, or will we, for once, understand with clear interpretative powers what proceeds from the mouth of the Orient?

"Already one broadcasting station has felt the pressure of conflicting languages. CKAC, the most powerful station in Canada, situated at Montreal, transmits in both English and French. The problem of serving different nationalities is easily solved in this particular case, but if CKAC were situated in Switzerland, for example, would it transmit in practically all the known languages of the globe? Very likely not. It would feel the need of and eventually discover a radio language that would be intelligible to each and every one of its vast and widely scattered audience."

What will such a language be like? How will it sound and who will teach it? Why not adopt English as the language of the air? Why not French? All these questions have been asked before, Mr. Shirt reminds us, but not in connection with radio. For the subject of a world language is almost 300 years old. He continues:

"The language meeting the requirements should be modern, simple and flexible and readable to a large extent at a glance by any one speaking French, English, Italian, Spanish, German or Russian. At the same time, it must not be impossible to inhabitants of China, India, Japan, or Turkey, who have difficult languages of their own. It should be brief, clear, full but not redundant, and suitable for the needs of travel, commerce, labor and polite intercourse as well as for radio communication. Moreover, so that it may not undo its own purpose by promoting international jealousy, it must be strictly neutral. That is to say, while it may draw from all languages, it must be

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partial to none. To be neutral, a language must be artificial. Yet in being artificial, it must not be disagreeable to the ear.

"All these qualifications sum up into quite a big bill, but there are three artificial languages in existence to-day which fill it more or less satisfactorily. They are Esperanto, Ido and Idiom Neutral. And in the light of present-day radiophone development, it is not at all unlikely that one of these three will be chosen as the language in which the radiophone of the future will speak."

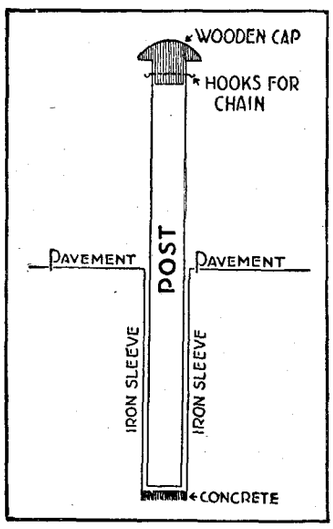
A SAFE SAFETY ZONE

A NEW KIND OF SAFETY ZONE that can not be violated, is described by Joseph A. Martin, Commissioner of Public Works of the city of Detroit, writing in *The American City Magazine* (New York). It consists of a row of very heavy wrought-iron posts, six inches in diameter, set into the pavement, eight feet apart, and standing about three and one-half feet above it. We read:

"The zone is five feet wide by eighty-eight feet long, which is the full length of the space where the street-cars, including the trailers, receive and discharge passengers. To prevent autos from running through the safety zone a post is set close to the car track, and to eliminate any danger of accidents caused by autos running into the posts, a bright green light burns on a tall post at the end of the safety zone. The post which carries this light is offset from the line of posts forming the safety zone, so that in case any one should strike the end post with some vehicle heavy enough to bend or break it, the lamp-post would probably escape injury.

"A great many vital accidents have occurred in the past because autos dashed through safety zones marked off with paint on the pavements. The raised concrete safety zones have been found very efficient, but the cost is so great as practically to prohibit them except at the most important corners. It is thought that the new type affords as much protection as the concrete, if not more, and the cost is only a small fraction of the cost of the concrete. The cost of a concrete safety zone of similar size is about $1,600, while the new type costs slightly less than $400.

"The posts were set in the following manner: After the pavement was cut through, holes were bored to a depth of slightly more than three feet, and a little concrete was poured into the hole; then an iron sleeve three feet long and seven inches in diameter was dropt into it, and more concrete was poured all around outside of the sleeve. The posts, which are six inches in diameter, drop into this outer sleeve, thus being removable at any time, as they are not cemented or otherwise fastened in any way. These wrought-iron, hollow posts are six feet long, which makes them extend three feet above the pavement, but each is capped with a wooden plug, rounded, which gives the posts a more finished appearance and also serves to keep water from getting into them. A bolt extends through the post and through the plug, holding the plug in position and also providing a hook on each side of the post upon which to fasten the one-half-inch wrought-iron chain which connects them. This plug adds nearly six inches to the height of the post.



"The skip-stop method is used with the street-cars in Detroit, and there is always the possibility that it may be necessary for some reason to change the location of the stop. This would cause a great deal of expense if the concrete platforms were in use, for the cost of removing one of these is nearly as great as that of building it. With the new type, however, it is a simple and inexpensive matter to change the location. The lamp-post is bolted to the pavement, but the wiring is attached only by means of a slip connection beneath the base, so it, too, can easily be moved. It is estimated that the whole safety zone could be entirely removed in about one hour. Thus it could be removed to clear the way for parades or to facilitate the movement of fire-fighting apparatus in case of a large conflagration.

By courtesy of "The American City" (New York)

ONE OF DETROIT'S PORTABLE SAFETY ZONES

This particular zone is at Woodward Avenue and Grand Circus Park. The diagram below shows how the posts are set in.

"The time of six men for two days was required to build this zone, which was designed by the Department of Public Works. It is the first of its kind in Detroit, and so far as is known there are no similar installations in any other city."

BAKING NOT A HOME INDUSTRY—Baking is no longer a task for the housewife or the journeyman baker, but a process which can be well done only on a large scale under scientific supervision, Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the American Institute of Baking, told members of the American Chemical Society at a recent meeting reported in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Baking science has developed more in the past ten years than in all the previous years of man, he said. This is a result of the World War, which amalgamated 33,000 individual bakers into a great industry under controlled shop methods. A vision of the value of science and a realization of the need of the skilled advice of the chemist has arisen. We read:

" 'The baking of bread to-day is a chemical process,' he said. 'It is carried on in huge laboratories filled with automatic machinery and operating under temperature, humidity and time control. The quality of the bread depends upon the control of the processes of fermentation.' Dr. Richardson told of the result of chemical research in shortening the time of fermentation by four hours. Fermentation was formerly needed to ripen the gluten upon which, in large part, depends the quality of the bread. Chemists found the result of this fermentation to be the production of lactic acid which was the active principle in the ripening process. Instead of training a million yeast plants to develop the proper acidity, the dough is now analyzed and the requisite amount of lactic acid added in the mixer. 'With materials, methods, fermentation control, and the subsequent processes of proofing, baking, cooling, and wrapping, all in the hands of the chemist technically trained in bakeshop operations, the making of bread is no longer a duty for the housewife or the craft of the laborer,' the speaker said. 'It is the application of chemical and biological skill to the production of the nation's food.' "

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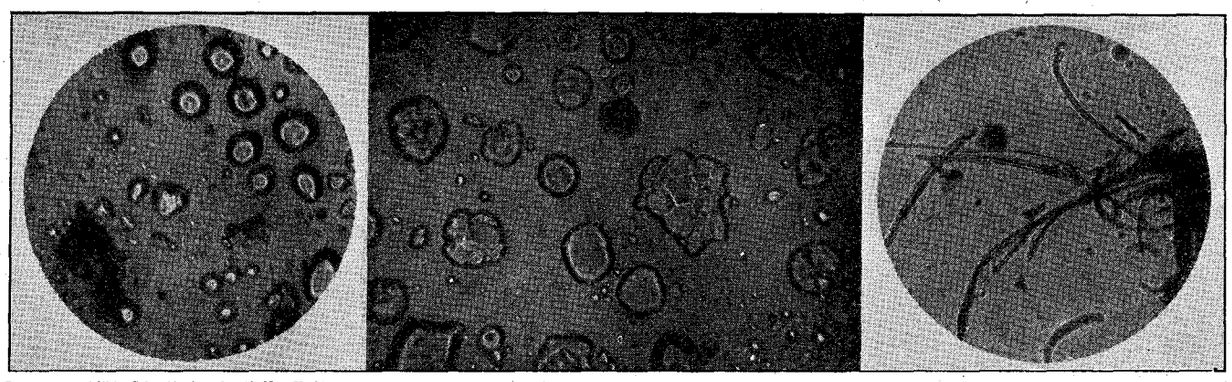

By courtesy of "The Scientific American" (New York)

SO-CALLED "DEAD" MATTER THAT AMAZINGLY RESEMBLES LIVING CELLS

At the left are photomicrographs of rust drops that seem alive; in the center is a glimpse of cell growth in rust vegetation, and further samples of rust growth appear at the right. "Possibly a new link in the chain connecting the inorganic and organic worlds."

A NEW LINK BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

EXPERIMENTS ON IRON RUST, reported by Dr. Adolph Ackermann of Berlin, reveal forms, generated in the chemical processes involved, that are strangely like living cells and fibers. Dr. A. Gradenwitz, who writes about them in *The Scientific American* (New York), suggests that we may have here "a new link in the chain connecting the inorganic and organic worlds," and he comments particularly on the similarity between these forms and those of the so-called "iron bacteria," which are undoubtedly living plants of low grade, flourishing in and on rust deposits. Dr. Gradenwitz tells us that the rust problem, on account of its enormous importance in engineering practise, has been the subject of an extraordinary number of investigations; but the innermost mechanism of the process had escaped the attention of both scientists and engineers until Dr. Ackermann studied this side of the problem from a new point of view. He goes on:

"All methods so far used in this connection invariably examined aqueous solutions of the most varied sorts and concentrations with a view to ascertaining their influence on the rusting process under the most varied physical conditions. But in such investigation the solvent was always present in excess. Dr. Ackermann, however, worked with a minimum of solvent, using gaseous solutions from which microscopic amounts of solvent would be precipitated on the iron particles to be examined. The forms and processes observed in this connection are not only of interest for the rust problems, but would seem to have a chemical and physical and even a biological bearing.

"The method devised by Dr. Ackermann can be carried out with any microscope. When reducing the interacting forces to a minimum and allowing only the amount of water vapor actually required for starting the rusting process to act upon the iron, the microscope is bound to reveal the first and most transient alterations occurring in the shape of the iron. Having therefore spread out some iron filings on a glass plate, by means of a glass needle or the like he applied a minute drop of diluted acid, covering the whole with a glued cover glass and thus placing the iron particles in an atmosphere of water vapor from which a precipitate of iron hydroxid would separate in the most various forms. The most striking phenomena would occur at a temperature of about 15 degrees centigrade, the maximum admissible temperature being 17 degrees and the minimum temperature below which these phenomena ceased to occur, 12 degrees centigrade."

The forms and processes thus observed show striking analogies with these that occur in organic nature. Flexible threads are produced, growing like organic fibers, shifting and moving about under external stimuli such as variations of temperature. In fact, even cell systems corresponding in external form and arrangement to organic cell threads are produced under certain conditions. Moreover, microscopic drops of rust dissolved in water show characteristics otherwise only observed in the case of organic cells, exhibiting a solid or half-solid membrane, an adjoining colloidal layer and a vacuole or nucleus. He continues:

"These minute drops will grow, spread out and divide in exactly the same manner as organic cells by simultaneously rising partitions or transversal membranes. Tho data so far available are not sufficient to ascertain whether these analogies are only external or are due to an intimate agreement with organic processes, the evidence obtained by Dr. Ackermann would seem to warrant a closer investigation of the case by workers in the biological field. A critical comparison should, for instance, be made between the threads and fibers of rust, on the one hand, and those well-known microorganisms known as iron bacteria, on the other. In fact, these bacteria, which in connection with rust deposits are often observed in water-supply pipes, show, from the point of view both of material and of form, remarkable analogies with the cell threads observed by Dr. Ackermann. There is only one striking difference: iron bacteria exclusively live in water, whereas these cell threads are immediately dissolved by water. However, the analogy of these strange forms is so remarkable that there has possibly been found a new link in the chain connecting the inorganic and organic worlds."

WHY IS A FAT MAN?—Fat men are born, not made, according to Dr. C. B. Davenport, director of the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, who spoke before a recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington on "Heredity in Body Build." According to his statement, the only safe and sure way to be always slim and sylphlike in figure is to have parents who were slender in build. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"'It is not altogether a matter of what one eats or how much,' said Dr. Davenport, calling attention to the habits of the Aberdeen-Angus and Jersey cattle, the former of which are big eaters and put on weight easily while the Jerseys even if given all the food they want always remain slight and slender. The quality which turns food into fat was hereditary, he said. Diagrams of fat and thin families were shown, one of the families given to avoirdupois culminating in two daughters whose weight was respectively 300 and 350 pounds. But fat persons may have slender children, or rather children who will always remain slender, Dr. Davenport asserted. On the other hand, children of two thin persons will never grow fat. Dr. Davenport's conclusions were questioned to some extent by Prof. Graham Lusk of the Cornell University Medical School, who asserted that appetite and nutrition had much to do with putting on weight. 'If a man drinks one-third of a glass of milk above his nutritional requirements every day, he will gain 9 pounds in a year and 90 pounds in 10 years,' he said. 'Appetite has much to do with it. We have hot summers in this country; a man has little appetite during them, and a fat man in hot weather can not do his work as well as a thin one. That is why the typical American, "Uncle Sam," is thin, while the Britisher, typified by "John Bull," is portly.'"

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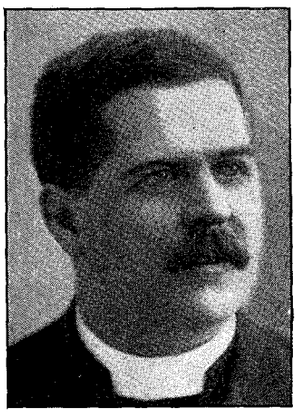
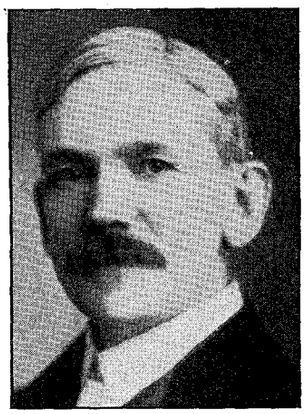
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



DR. S. PARKES CADMAN
Desires "public boycott of firms that publish filth."



BISHOP WM. F. ANDERSON
Regards "proper censorship absolutely imperative."

BISHOP THOMAS NICHOLSON
Desires "reasonable regulation."
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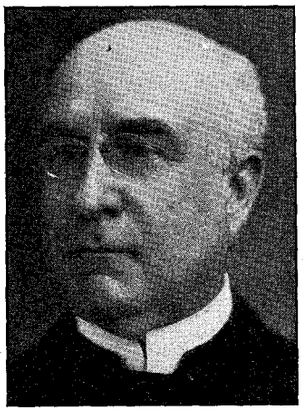

DR. WILLIAM J. HAVEN
Doubts "value of censorship of books plays, pictures or anything else."

FOUR CLERICAL VIEWS OF THE CENSORSHIP QUESTION

CENSORSHIP OR NOT

THE QUESTION OF CENSORSHIP will not down. No sooner had the Cotillo-Jesse "Clean Book" bill been defeated in the Senate of New York State than Justice Ford announced a new campaign against unclean books. This Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State has been the most picturesque and violent crusader against what he has described in the New York *Herald* as a "saturnalia of obscenity" inaugurated by writers and publishers of current fiction. What he sees in the field is an "orgy of indecency" which defies the moral sentiment of the public. Looking about him he has found "abhorrent books in countless little stationery and book stores throughout the city and State." Against such an assault upon decency and morals he has inaugurated a "Clean Book League" which has announced its determination to erect a "pig-tight" fence against the encroachments of indecency. Justice Ford will not sleep. The fact that the bill which he favored died in the Senate only imprest upon him the necessity of a sterner fight, and he is but one of the agencies aiming to establish censorship in the domain of literature and art. The evangelist, Bob Jones, whose work takes in several States, declares that "the moral conditions in America are chaotic." His attack is concentrated chiefly on the moving picture. "Unclean movies and unclean actresses and actors have about damned our young folks," he writes. "There ought to be a way to solve all moral problems. I believe absolutely in the strictest censorship of both pictures and actors." Sentiments such as these inspired us to send forth an inquiry concerning the state of mind of those who are directly interested in the production of literature and of plays liable to the exercise of censorship, should that become an established agency with us, and also of those in whose special charge is the guardianship of public morals likely, it is thought, to be endangered by these same agencies. With this end in view we sent forth the following letter:

"The movies are censored; plays sometimes attract the attention of the police; Judge Ford is organizing a sort of vigilance committee to watch over the kind of books we read, particularly as to whether they may prove harmful to the young and immature; prosecutions of certain publishers have perhaps only stimulated the sale of certain books destined by their nature for a limited public. The situation of the censorship of efforts of the human spirit as revealed on the stage, or in books, is chaotic and anomalous. What ought to be done? Should we adopt a definite censorship of all books and plays, or should we leave the field unhampered by restrictions, and trust to the courts to punish violations of the law? Is there a middle course?

"We believe that the leaders of thought in literature, drama and religion should have the chance to give to the country their views upon a question that so strongly touches their life work, and as THE LITERARY DIGEST goes to those who influence legislation and executive enforcement in every part of America, we believe our pages are an appropriate avenue of approach to those who have this matter in charge and who may at this moment be considering what action to take.

"Won't you, therefore, kindly just jot down upon the back of this sheet your views upon this subject, whether we should have more censorship, less censorship, or any censorship, and if any, what it should be?"

Our inquiry was necessarily limited by the fact that our columns could not accommodate a large number of replies, and we desired to return the courtesy of those answering us by publishing their replies in full. We discovered in our answers that there was a livelier interest on the literary side than on the moralistic, so to speak. Out of forty-five inquiries sent forth to men of letters and to individuals connected with the business of play and book production, we received sixteen replies. Out of forty-six inquiries mailed to clergymen and to the chairmen of organizations for moral uplift, we received eight replies. As the answers will be given in the following paragraphs we forbear any analysis of their contents beyond pointing to the facts that the generality in both camps favor some form of censorship, and that the representatives of literature are more fertile in suggesting constructive measures than are the representatives of reform.

In presentation of any controversial case the witness for the prosecution takes precedence, and it is natural to suppose that the clerical contingent, since they lean to the support of censorship, might be regarded as the prosecution. The most outspoken of our contributors on this side of the question is the evangelist,

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Bob Jones, already quoted in part, but we give his letter herewith entire:

"In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. will say that my evangelist work takes me into thirty States. The moral conditions in America are chaotic. My kind of work gives me first-hand information about conditions.

"Unclean movies and unclean actresses and actors have about damned our young folks.

"There ought to be a way to solve all moral problems. I believe absolutely in the strictest censorship of both pictures and actors.

"No intelligent man would permit a schoolteacher who is known to be unclean to teach his child. And yet parents turn their children over to men and women in the moving-picture theaters, many of whom live lives which give the lie to any little moral lesson that the picture may teach.

"The unclean pictures are creating an appetite for every kind of unclean literature."

Photograph by Moffett, Chicago

GEORGE ADE

Declares that "our people do not wish to be spoon-fed and protected."

Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Church is very moderate in expressing his side, contenting himself with saying: "I believe there should be some rational carefully considered and reasonable regulation." Likewise another Methodist Bishop, William Burt, D.D., whose statement is as follows: "I am a strenuous believer in free speech, and of free press, within the limits of existing laws, and I think I will be obliged to include in that the movies. Censorship is a very delicate and difficult individual to manage. Some individuals when given liberty enough violate the law in decency and thus hang themselves." From the same Board of Bishops, William F. Anderson writes us from Cincinnati, Ohio:

"In view of the great publicity of the movies and the fact that they are patronized by so many of our young people, I regard a proper censorship not only as desirable but as absolutely imperative. If this great cause is committed for direction to those who are commercially interested only, it is bound to prove a demoralization to the youth of the country. I, therefore, approve a censorship which will be sane, careful and helpful."

The General Secretary of the American Bible Society, Dr. William I. Haven, begs that he has "not given the matter enough thought to reach a final decision" so that what he offers is "not a completely thought-out answer" to the question. But here is his reply:

"In general I am very doubtful about the whole value of censorship of books, plays, pictures or anything else. It is not easy to commit to a few people, selected as they must be, the privilege, or right or duty of deciding in advance in these doubtful questions that are generally the subject of censorship. At present it is my opinion that we are safer in a great free Republic with carefully prepared laws on these matters and the action of the courts bringing to justice those who violate the law. I do not say that my mind might not be changed by arguments, but that is the way it looks to me now."

Rev. William Houston, head of the Westminster Foundation of Ohio, begins by declaring that he is "neither acquainted with the censorship laws relating to the publication of books" nor does he claim to understand "the situation well in reference to the publication of objectionable books" but, he adds:

"As a general proposition I think there should be some kind of law that might make it possible to curb the publications of those who are morally deficient. We have courts of law to determine the insane and mentally deficient. It is not so easy to secure a decision on those who are or are not morally deficient. The public seems less afraid of the latter than of the former. I think a law should be enacted that will make it possible on the grounds of 'public welfare' to prevent or limit such publications. I have in mind no specific books that I think should not be published."

A reply received from Flora Warren Seymour, of Chicago, is included in this group, inasmuch as her letter represents not so much an individual as "The Order of Book Fellows" to which she stands in a representative capacity:

"A legal censorship, under which a single individual tries to apply in a haphazard way an uncertain standard, is an abomination in the sight of God and man. It is now thoroughly discredited, and recent history has shown that it can not be made to work. It is a form of tyranny that is worthy only of the Middle Ages, and should have no place in this country.

"In spite of this, a censorship is desirable. There is a responsibility attached to putting ideas into print. But it should be a censorship of public opinion; an influence put forth by readers, consumers of books, which will effectively guide those who furnish the materials for consumption. In this there should be no element of coercion.

"There should be a national committee representing the best opinion of readers, and this committee should not be afraid to condemn. The composition of this committee should be such that it should be entirely free from suspicion of collusion with publishers. The Order of Bookfellows, with its national membership of over three thousand, and its media of publicity, should be able to produce such a committee which would command public respect. With every good bookly wish."

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IRVIN S. COBB

"I believe in free speech, but I don't believe in it being free and easy."

This group may be closed by the response received from the pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. The tenor of this reply bears a strong conformity to many comments that were exprest after the successful prosecution in the New York courts of the play called "The God of Vengeance." It was then pointed out that, since the courts have shown a willingness and courage to bring in a verdict against a play that was considered by a jury to be "deleterious to public morals," public safety was thereby sufficiently conserved, without the necessity of laws dealing with a play or a book in advance of its publication Dr. Cadman writes:

"The so-called literature against which the bill sponsored by Judge Ford is directed is frequently vicious and demoralizing. But censorship of the press is a difficult undertaking, attended by hazards and complications. That may defeat the very objects

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which the legislation now proposed is intended to advance. I am, therefore, inclined to leave the sporadic filth which defiles some stupid and banal books to its deserts. But I wish that the public could penalize the firms that publish this rubbish by refusing to trade with them and that a well-informed general opinion might prevail to counteract the mischief caused by their disreputable conduct. Some of these firms pose as respectable organizations. Their personnel should read 'John Murray III' by John Murray IV, and then ponder the portrait of a publisher who never dragged his business or his honor through the mire for the sake of gain. As for the authors of the stuff in question, they will soon be as extinct as the dodo."

Photograph by Alfred Stieglitz

SHERWOOD ANDERSON

"The whole notion of censorship is absurd."

In turning to the opposing group which we have designated by a euphemism, the counsel for the defense, we mention first Mr. James Branch Cabell as one entitled, since he is already the victim of censorship, to be the first spokesman. Mr. Cabell, however, to our regret, bows himself out in the following graceful sentence: "I regret that circumstances—beyond, as the phrase is, my control—have left my views upon censorship liable to an imputation of bias, and refrain in consequence from giving them." A correspondent as laconic in speech but by no means as deferential, Mr. Heywood Broun, of the New York *World*, answers:

"I am against censorship of all kinds and degrees. If parents ought to censor their children's reading, let them do it. But I am not willing that they should call in the State to censor mine."

From the novelist, Owen Johnson, who feels that "the question of a literary censorship was unfortunately a question of practical application," we get a view that would certainly be described as conservative:

"If I could be sure that three men could be found broad-minded, sympathetic, of proved discretion, and with an intimate understanding of the problems of the creative art, I should say by all means let us have a censorship. It would protect the serious writer, who for the first time in America finds that he has the same privileges in his treatment of life that have been accorded to his continental confreres. The danger to us is that on account of a few rotten plays and a few prurient books, dishonestly marketed to capitalize morbid tendencies in the public; that an undiscriminating public reaction may set back American literature to the days of *Little Rollo* and the marshmallow fiction. Censorship along lines of political appointment is unthinkable, but I wish that out of some representative organization, such as the Authors' League, there might come some recognizable voice of authority protesting against the injury done to a serious profcssion by the occasional novel or play that does offend the nostrils."

Mr. Henry S. Canby, editor of the literary supplement of the New York *Evening Post*, casts his view in the form of three exhortations, namely:

"Enforce laws against pornography; leave to public opinion the censorship of books of literary merit which contain passages at variance with current public taste; and educate that public opinion toward a cleaner appreciation of ethical excellence and away from morbid squeamishness."

Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, without blinking the fact that frankness in present-day publications is apt to run too far, and is possibly in need of a curb, yet sees the censorship proposal as but one phase of a menacing habit of restriction fatal to fundamental rights. We quote his letter:

"The reason why we are threatened with *censorship* is because we have had too much *sensualship*. I am against both. I believe in free speech, but I don't believe in it being free and easy. As for this notion of censorship, it merely is another expression of the desire to destroy individual liberty by sumptuary legislation which, made fat and greedy by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, now would assault our rights again."

In the reply of Professor James Harvey Robinson, we get a breadth of view unparalleled, perhaps, by any other. It is perhaps characteristic of the man dealing more with ideas than with behavior:

"I am opposed to all censorship, partly because we already have Draconian laws, and police willing to interfere on slight pretense in cases in which the public sense of propriety seems likely to be shocked; partly because, as Milton long ago pointed out, censors are pretty sure to be fools, for otherwise they would not consent to act. Then I am a strong believer in the fundamental value of sophistication. I would have boys and girls learn early about certain so-called 'evils'—and rightly so-called—so that they begin to reckon with them in time. I have no confidence in the suppression of every-day facts. We are much too skittish of honesty. When we declare that this or that will prove demoralizing, we rarely ask ourselves, demoralizing to whom and how? We have a sufficiently delicate machinery already to prevent the circulation of one of Thorstein Veblen's philosophic treatises and Mr. Cabell's highly esoteric romance. For further particulars see the late John Milton's 'Areopagitica' *passim*. To judge from the conduct of some of our college heads the influence of this work is confined to a recognition of its noble phraseology, in the little realization of the perennial value of the sentiments it contains."

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OWEN JOHNSON

Desires "some recognizable voice of authority protesting against the injury done to a serious profession by the occasional novel or play that does offend the nostrils."

It has been frequently proven that the professional humorist is fundamentally one of the most serious of people, and we show here that the name George Ade connotes something else besides light-hearted banter:

"The experiments in censorship, as applied to moving pictures, seems to prove that censorship is futile. The censors are political appointees, and we may guess that they are below the average of intelligence, discrimination and taste as compared with the people who prepare the material which they are supposed to judge. The various State Boards of Censorship have not been able to agree as to what is bad in the pictures. They have spread consternation and confusion among the producing companies, and have satisfied no one except themselves.

"They are trying to protect the public and keep from it certain knowledge which it already has in huge quantities. What is the sense in cutting out sex stuff and crime stuff from the screen

Continued on page 58

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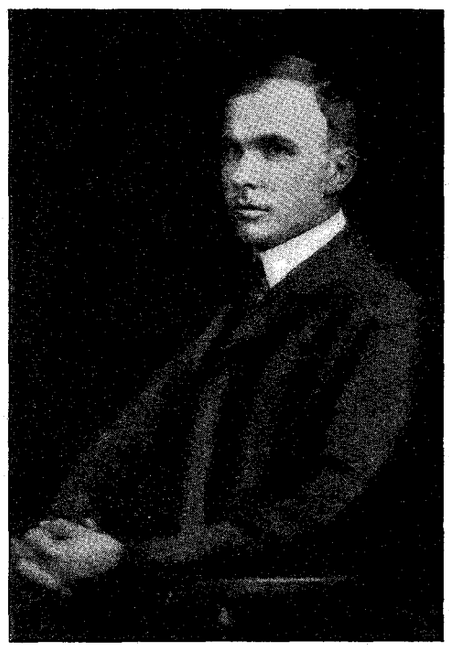
NOT YET AN AMERICAN LANGUAGE

HAVE WE REALLY A NATIVE TONGUE distinct from English? One learned treatise published a half-dozen years ago and recently revised, sets out to furnish proofs; and here and there younger writers produce verse in what they offer as exemplars of the contention. But a writer in *The Freeman*, who does not give us his name, maintains that there has been "a great deal of obscurity and confusion in both the premises and the conclusions" of those who have advanced the claims; and that "there are two or three distinct issues which have never," so far as he knows, "been squarely faced in this discussion." The first that he takes up and examines is "whether we have created a medium of intercourse which has a substantially different grammar, idiom and vocabulary from the language in which Swift and Thackeray wrote." Mr. H. L. Mencken, who is taken as the champion of the American language idea, is hereupon reminded that he has "failed to bring forth enough evidence to show that there exists in America a corpus of words and a structure of speech independent enough to be called a language." On the other hand:



PROF. BLISS PERRY

"I believe the hour has come in the matter of pernicious books to take up the slack."

"At most, the evidence points to a dialectical variant no farther away from English than is the Scots of Burns or the southern English of William Barnes—no farther away, for that matter, than the waning 'way-down-east' of 'The Bigelow Papers' was from the current prose of James Russell Lowell. The fact that we call a 'pram' a 'baby-carriage' and a 'luggage-van' a 'baggage-car' directs attention simply to the independent origin of certain contraptions in the English-speaking communities; and compared to the great body of common speech, the number of local words that have been invented would still be few, even if they were multiplied by five.

"It is true that the American's fertility in coining compounds makes our resources of expression a little richer, perhaps, on this side of the Atlantic; but most of the compounds—such as 'cow-catcher,' for instance—are self-explanatory in their context; and there is nothing to prevent them from being absorbed into the main body of English usage. For the most part, our neologisms apply to things, and not to spiritual experiences; they are labels rather than symbols: and it is just as easy for them to pass into English as it is for 'beefsteak' and 'garden-party' to pass into French. If the birth-rate of new words is high in America, the death-rate is perhaps equally high: a ten-year-old child might vaguely guess that a 'sugar-baby' was a naughty woman, whatever a naughty woman might be; but it is doubtful if this same child would ever have heard that good, *fin-de-siècle* word, 'rubberneck,' to say nothing of its knowing that a sight-seeing auto was once called a rubberneck wagon. Any one who was enthusiastic enough to cast his poetry or his novels in the language of these ephemeridæ would probably be more obscure to his countrymen in thirty years than Shakespeare has become in three hundred.

"The most that can be said for our American variants is that they show a greater energy and gusto in speech than the British Islanders have shown since the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but as yet there is no promise of equivalent returns in literature. To dignify the patois of our Broadways as the American language would be as stupid as to dignify an equally rich and far more musical dialect, Cockney, as the Whitechapel language, and attempt by means of this linguistic false work to erect a spiritual edifice for a Whitechapel culture, a Whitechapel literature, and a pan-Whitechapel civilization. No Frenchman of letters, so far as we are aware, has suggested the need for casting aside the language of Boileau, Racine, and Rousseau in favor of the argot of the boulevards; nor has any Englishman put the cant terms of the clubs, the public schools, and the slums in rivalry with the language as it is written—when Disraeli wrote of the 'two nations,' was he concerned to perpetuate the two languages? Does not Mr. Mencken confuse the natural growth of a language, which in America, as he convincingly shows, is going on at a merry rate, with something entirely different, namely: the relation between the vulgar tongue and the formal written language? In fact, does his treatise on 'The American Language' raise any important literary problems which would not occur to an English writer who took the trouble to compare the language of bus-conductors, cricket-players, and fashionable duchesses with the language of Shakespeare, Sheridan and Shaw, Milton, Macaulay and Meredith?"

The writer here, whoever he is, just insinuates without pressing the point, that Mr. Mencken's real motive is more political than linguistic, and that he might have shown "a little more interest in dialects like that of the Rhode Island farmer or the Kentucky mountaineer, if he had not wished, perhaps unconsciously, to establish the purely political concept of an American language." From this the writer goes on to state what he regards as the vital literary question raised, by Mr. Mencken's book "On the American Language":

"On what terms is it possible to arrange intercourse between written speech and popular speech, so that the first will not become emasculated, or the second spineless? It is possible, of course, to conceive of a literary language which would exist, as the philosophers say, in a one-to-one relation with the vulgar speech; so that nothing would exist on men's tongues that would not be duplicated in their books. However, the natural lag which arises when speech is fixt into printed words, makes this ideal almost impossible of fulfilment; and there are weightier objections as well. Now that oral tradition is no longer followed rigorously, a language without a literary backbone would almost certainly degenerate into a mere language of convenience, like baby-talk or pidgin-English, devoted to expressing the immediate, and particularly the material needs of the moment; and by its very looseness and convenience this language would give rise to such a babel of argots that an eirenicon would be needed to subdue the tumult. Such an eirenicon is a formal, literary language; and if it did not exist, we should have to invent one.

"A literary language, of course, runs the risk of maintaining purity only by accepting sterility. Classic Latin and classic Chinese both had the temerity to turn their backs upon spoken speech, rather than accept fresh locutions; and the price they paid for their adherence to a spurious, brahminical ideal was death. Indeed, linguists seem pretty well agreed that the classic scholars of the Renaissance killed the 'corrupt' Latin of the Middle Ages, which had survived among clerics and learned men, by insisting upon a return to the cumbrous Ciceronian Latin; whereas with a deeper sympathy for the living, surviving form, they might have kept the language going. Literary English is no exception to the rule that once the acquisition of a native language becomes a learned profession, the language is done for. When written speech is so flexible and strong that common people say: 'That is the way I'd like to talk,' and when popular speech is so poetic and racy that the literary man says: 'That is the way I'd like to write,' then each medium has reached its perfect expression. There was perhaps such a union and common understanding in the prose of John Bunyan; and one finds it occasionally to-day in the poetry of James Stephens and William Butler Yeats."

Once our literary men give up the notion of adopting *in toto* an American language which is but a lazy man's cure for the disease of pedantry, concludes this writer, "we shall find quite enough of a problem on our hands in humanizing and mellowing

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the strident barbarian tongue that clucks and whines and occasionally soars on a most impossible wing out of gutters, subways, and shops."

THE BEST AND WORST PLAYS

THE TEN BEST THIS AND THAT in the theater season now practically ended are being appraised by dramatic critics. To rehearse them all would be almost like going over the whole season again, and engaging in our favorite pursuit of showing up the variousness of dramatic critics. "After all, what are they but men?" as an Irish servant once said in excuse of her master's failings. Mr. Alexander Woollcott, of the New York *Herald*, takes as his valedictory theme this little game of picking and choosing, and we will depend solely on him for telling us what emerged from mediocrity:

"As we look back to that far-away August of 1922 and think of all the new pieces that have passed this way since then, the choice seems to settle on these:

Rain.
Merton of the Movies.
Loyalties.
You and I.
Six Characters in Search of an Author.
The Texas Nightingale.
The Romantic Age.
Will Shakespeare.
R. U. R.
The Torchbearers.

"It has been, you see, a season in which the three best were silent. Nothing from Barrie, nothing from Shaw, nothing from Eugene O'Neill. But then there was nothing from Samuel Shipman either.

"It is customary, too, to list the ten best performances in major rôles—the ten best stellar performances of the year. If we confine the list to players in our own tongue (and, after all, who wants to read a list of ten unpronounceable Russian names) the ten would be these:

Jane Cowl as *Juliet.*
Jeanne Eagles as *Sadie Thompson.*
John Barrymore as *Hamlet.*
Laurette Taylor in 'Humoresque.'
Mrs. Fiske in that fool play.
Ethel Barrymore as *Rose Bernd.*
Helen Menken in 'Seventh Heaven.'
Glenn Hunter as *Merton.*
Alice Brady in 'Zander.'
Peggy Wood in 'The Clinging Vine.'

"But that says nothing about the superb playing of Rudolph Schildkraut in 'The God of Vengeance,' which only goes to show how foolish it is to limit oneself to ten."

Not to foster too much self-satisfaction in our "stars," Mr. Woollcott finds another praiseworthy class, since "much of the best playing of the year has been in the secondary rôles." So:

"It is preposterous to attempt any such survey without a little applause for the work of Basil Sydney as *Mercutio*, Roland Young as *General Burgoyne*, Mary Boland in 'The Torchbearers' (a magnificent performance), McKay Morris as *Streckmann* in the Hauptmann play ['Rose Bernd'], Winifred Lenihan as *Anne* and Haidee Wright as *Elizabeth* in 'Will Shakespeare,' Frederick Lewis as *Horatio*, and John S. O'Brien as *Polonius*, Sara Sothern in 'The Fool,' and Dwight Frye as the piano tuner in 'Rita Coventry.'

"Your correspondent would be an ungrateful swine if he did not make special note of four performances in minor rôles which linger pleasantly in his mind to-day and will linger there for many a day to come. This paragraph, then, is dedicated to Gordon Burby as *Capulet* in Miss Cowl's troupe, George Abbot as *Texas* in 'Zander the Great,' A. P. Kaye as the fatuous Lord Mayor in 'The Lady Christilinda,' and H. Cooper-Cliffe as the terrible old actor in the rehearsal scene of 'The Comedian.'

"It is a temptation to list the ten worst plays, but we did not see them all. We would be mulling around trying to decide whether to lead off with 'The Doormat,' 'The Wasp' or 'Wild Oats Lane' when some one would be sure to ask: 'What about "The Apache"?' which we never saw at all. And even tho this is all craftily set down by one who will be far out at sea by the time it is printed it would be a churlish business to go back through the old programs and name the ten worst performances of the year. We would merely say that we were most deeply annoyed by the *Ophelia* of Rosalind Fuller, by the sedulous glucosity of Emily Ann Wellman in 'The Wasp', and by the playing in 'King Lear' of Genevieve Tobin, who managed the extraordinary feat of making *Cordelia* insincere. . . .

"As for the best work among the directors, the *croix de guerre* with two palms (our own, worn callous by this time) is hereby awarded to Henry Miller for the buoyant felicity of 'The Awful Truth.'"

SCOTT FITZGERALD

"The 'clean book' bill would throw American art back into the junk-heap where it rested comfortably between the Civil War and the World War."

OFFENDED AT MERTON'S PRAYER

UNLIKE "ANNA CHRISTIE," another great American success, "Merton of the Movies" failed in London. There have been put forth many reasons. One is that the moving picture has not such a hold on the English public. But before the play in its entirety was pronounced a failure, one little episode in the first act was an almost instant frost. It was *Merton's* prayer to God to be helped to become a good film actor—"one of the very best." A good many people, says Herbert Fargeon, in the London *Daily Express*, were "seriously disturbed" by it. They declared that it was in "the worst taste," condemned it as "sacrilege," and clamored for its immediate removal. Mr. Fargeon, however, becomes its defender, and in discussing the situation draws this particular case into some more interesting universals, in respect to plays:

"It is not, however, enough for the scandalized to cast up their hands and to show the whites of their eyes to heaven. For the seemingly least reasonable actions there is always some good reason. And as *Merton's* prayer is one of the most beautiful and truest surprizes I have had in the theater for a long time, I am tempted, here and now, to challenge those whom it offends to justify their sanctimony.

"*Merton's* prayer is quite simple. It is a prayer to God to make him a good film actor—'one of the very best.' He goes down upon his knees to speak it, and he speaks it with the most fervent and intense sincerity. Is it this fervent and intense sincerity that offends? Does the opposition hold that it is making a mock of God to show a country booby with a soul asking Him to grant trivialities?

"For my own part, I do not allow that the desire to become a good film actor is a triviality if it is felt passionately enough—and that *Merton* feels this desire as passionately as any mother ever desired the life of her baby is beyond question. What we pray for is nothing; the spirit in which we pray, everything. Is the spirit of Merton's prayer impugned? If not—what? . . .

"The tragedy of *Merton*—for the play is essentially a tragedy—is the tragedy of the believer in a world of unbelievers. And as it is the unbeliever on the stage who scoffs at his aspirations, so it is the unbeliever in the auditorium who condemns his passionate prayer as blasphemy."

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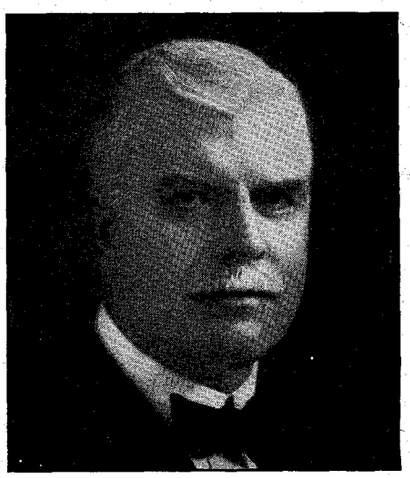
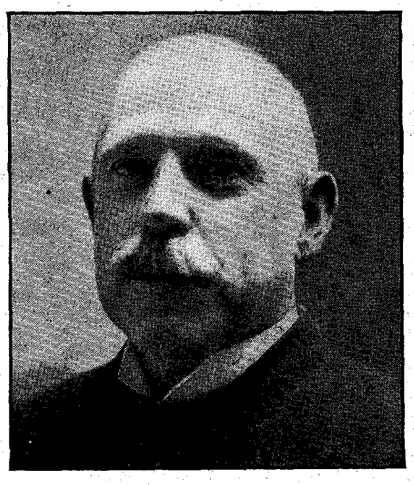
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



A "DRY" LABOR LEADER

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says his brotherhood stands for world-wide prohibition.



DISAGREES WITH GOMPERS

L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railroad Conductors, asserts the workers do not favor repeal of the Volstead Act.

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LABOR'S CHIEF "WET"

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who says Prohibition has made us "a nation of grouches."

LABOR SENTIMENT ON LIQUOR

THE PERSISTENT OPPOSITION to Prohibition voiced by Samuel Gompers does not represent Labor opinion at large, according to another Labor leader, who bases his judgment on statements of other Union officials and on his own observations of the trend of thought among organized workers. Instead of carrying the workers with him in his "drive" against Prohibition, the President of the American Federation of Labor speaks without the book, believes Richard T. Jones, who is District Director of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor in Kansas City. Tho the next Labor convention is some months away, goes on Mr. Jones in *The New Republic* (New York), "rumblings of dissatisfaction with Mr. Gompers's repeated attacks on Prohibition are heard on the hustings, and any attempt by the wet element to urge the Federation to go on record against the Eighteenth Amendment is certain to be stoutly opposed." In fact, we are informed again, the Central Labor Council of Everett, Washington, recently "declared that President Gompers does not express the sentiment of organized labor on the question. Labor leaders in many industrial centers are outspoken in their opinions that Prohibition has helped the labor movement and that the ousting of the saloons has been an important factor in allowing it to develop along legitimate lines."

Many Labor officials, notably the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, are also said to be plainly out of sympathy with President Gompers's stand on Prohibition. Recent public expressions of such leaders as Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and others, are said by the writer to be fairly representative of the opinions of many who have no desire to interfere with present Prohibition legislation, and he quotes several:

"Mr. Stone says: 'The international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, assembled in Cleveland in 1918, declared by unanimous vote in favor of world-wide Prohibition. The vote was cast by 828 delegates representing 90,000 Locomotive Engineers in the United States and Canada. In addition to this . . . Section 52 of the constitution and by-laws of the B. of L. E., declares that "The use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is prohibited." I do not know by what authority Mr. Gompers speaks for the American Federation of Labor, but there is no doubt as to the authority I have for making my declaration on the subject of Prohibition.'

"Mr. Robertson states: 'I would be bitterly opposed to any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act. Section 4, Article 17, of the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen states: "A member who uses intoxicating liquors to excess or who shall be found guilty of drunkenness shall, upon conviction, be penalized."'

"W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, is no less emphatic in his views: 'I can very emphatically say that so long as this Act is on the statute books of the country the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is in favor of its enforcement, as it is in favor of the enforcement of all the laws of the country.'

"L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railroad Conductors, says: 'The Order of Railroad Conductors has long had an article in its constitution which provides that any person engaging in the liquor traffic shall be expelled from the order. I know Mr. Gompers very well and have talked with him and know his views on this subject, and I do not agree with him that organized labor is in favor of any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act.'

"These expressions enable one to form an idea of some of the prohibition sentiment in labor union circles. In the old days, 'Don't vote your fellow workingman out of a job,' and 'Prohibition robs the worker of his personal liberty,' made an effective appeal. But since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the average trade unionist is no longer imprest.'

It is concluded, then, that the drive to line up organized labor in an anti-prohibition crusade "will meet with little success if the 'unemployment' argument is used again, for there is very little unemployment in America—a condition which is likely to continue for some time." Furthermore, many trade unionists are becoming convinced, we are told, that the transfer of capital

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from the manufacture of liquor has materially helped the unemployment situation. "According to the Federal Census Reports a capital investment of over $4,000 was required to employ one wage-earner in the manufacture of liquor, compared with less than $2,000 in other industries," and "wet labor leaders have never been able successfully to combat the claims of the dry labor men that more men are employed in other lines, in proportion to the capital which is invested, than in the liquor business." In further support of his argument that labor and liquor have come to the parting of the ways, the writer reports:

"In scores of cities labor temples have been built since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, and claims are made that this is due largely to Prohibition. Previously labor unions in many cities had meeting places above saloons where the rent was 'free.' 'In Denver we had 108 unions meeting in 28 different places, mostly above saloons,' declared a prominent Denver labor leader. 'We could not get together because the liquor interests didn't want to see us bunched. But when the State went dry, we were able to put it over, and now we have a splendid labor temple, owned and controlled by the local unions.' St. Paul, Detroit, and other cities where labor temples have recently been built tell the same story.

"Is it not strange that labor banks in Washington, D. C., New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, and other cities have all been organized since 1920? Some labor leaders have said this movement would have come anyway, but isn't the question pertinent?

"Union secretaries report that dues are paid more promptly than formerly. Perhaps this somewhat motivates the sentiment in favor of Prohibition among local officials whose duty it is to see that this important phase of union business is attended to each month!

"Friends of Prohibition in labor circles also emphasize the fact that the liquor interests invariably opposed woman suffrage and direct legislation, two of the leading legislative demands of the American labor movement.

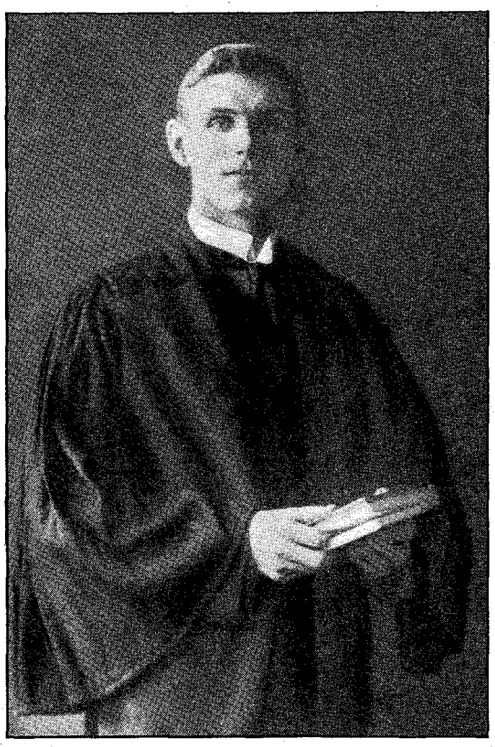
"From all appearances the dry trade unionists are not planning to 'lie down' while the wet drive is on, and interesting developments may be expected in connection with the attempt to persuade the American Federation of Labor to pull the liquor interests' chestnuts out of the fire."

A CENTENARY OF CHILD-TRAINING—The American Sunday-School Union, oldest Sunday-school organization in the country, has just completed its 106th year of service. Since its founding, *The Christian Work* (Undenominational) tells us, the Union has organized 138,000 Sunday-schools, into which it has gathered 5,500,000 pupils. During the last year it either organized or reorganized 1,800 schools, issued a dozen Sunday-school periodicals, with a circulation of some 2,000,000, and published 200,000 books, booklets, and other Sunday-school requisites. Further,

"More than five thousand persons, young and old, have profest conversion in connection with its work during the past year, and forty-seven churches of various denominations have grown out of its schools. Its work covers the whole United States and is supported by some twenty-five thousand givers—people who believe that union, evangelical work of this sort is the salvation of our outlying rural districts."

A LEAGUE OF RELIGIONS

HATRED OFTEN PROCEEDS from a misdirected love of God, and it is to strike at the roots of bigotry that a number of Christian, Jewish and Mohammedan leaders in Brooklyn have taken the daring step of forming a league of the three great monotheistic creeds which they hope will become vitalized into "a tremendous movement to down prejudice and to develop mutual understanding among all faiths." The Christian-Jewish-Mohammedan Society was organized last December by a group headed by the Rev. Alfred J. Penney, but was only recently presented to the public at a mass meeting held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, addrest by Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan and Jewish leaders. The society is definitely opposed to proselytizing in any form, its purpose being to emphasize what is held in common and to minimize points of disagreement. It is a forward-looking step which receives the benediction of the New York *Jewish Tribune*, to whom some such accord has long been a hoped-for, if at times apparently remote, possibility. The society, said Dr. Purvis Alexander Spain, a prominent Brooklyn physician who is president of the new alliance, has "a work to accomplish throughout the world, on a larger scale, just what is being accomplished here to-day, on a smaller scale—that of bringing together under a common roof, and upon a common platform, men and women of different creeds and religious beliefs, to enjoy good council and good fellowship upon a common ground."



HE CONDEMNS PROSELYTIZING

Rev. Alfred J. Penney, founder of the Christian-Jewish-Mohammedan Society, would have the three monotheistic creeds recognize and help one another.

"We are all essentially the same," said Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, who is widely known in all denominations as a writer on religious subjects. As *The Jewish Tribune* further quotes him, he declared: "We agree on many fundamental principles; we all have the one universal Father. It is our duty to make the most of our similarities, and not emphasize our differences." So, if one is a Roman Catholic, "it is our duty to leave him alone to his faith; if he is a Jew, it is our duty to leave him alone to his faith; if he is a pacifist, leave him alone; if he is one of those who, fired by the idealism of the late war, helped to defeat Germany, leave him alone. I believe in leaving every man to his own beliefs." Touching its principles, Dr. Penney informed his hearers that—

"This society is not at all in sympathy with proselytizing between Christians, Jews and Mohammedans. Each religion has sufficient missionary work to do among its own people.

"If Christians will remain Christians, Jews remain Jews and Mohammedans remain Mohammedans, recognizing one another as religious denominations and not as heathens, with a real desire to promote the good and happiness of one another, a determination to remove misunderstanding, dispel clouds of suspicion between them and work together as a great religious body to heal and bind up the bleeding wounds of society, this world will be a much better place in which to live."

After all, we have the same purpose, in life—to come closer to God, said Rabbi I. H. Levinthal, speaking in the same key. "But

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why hate each other because our paths differ, as long as our goal is the same?" A plea for mutual understanding and appreciation was voiced also by Syud Hossain, described as a noted Indian editor and orator, and by Father John L. Belford, a Catholic priest, who declared: "Prejudice is a two-edged sword, which hurts him who has it and him whom it hits."

A PRAYER FOR THE WORLD COURT

MILLIONS OF DEAD and of men maimed for life is too big a price to pay for peace when, without the loss of a drop of blood, disputes may be settled in an international court of justice. This is the theory of the appeal of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to 125,000 congregations containing an adult membership of 20,000,000 persons that they support President Harding's proposal to make the United States a member of the World Court. "Pray and speak for the extension of the sway of law over force and for a wholehearted readiness on the part of our nation to play its part in bringing this about," runs the appeal, urging also that the recipients back up their prayers with letters of approval to the President and with pressure on their representatives in Congress. The argument speaks of the rise of a system of laws under which individual disputes are adjudicated, and insists that a like system for the settlement of international disputes be set up, declaring that "all that the Christian Church itself has built up in the hearts and minds of the people through centuries of effort hangs in the balance."

"For war in the future, aided by the powers of science, simply means self-destruction. This appeal to the sword can be abolished by only one means—the means already found effective within the State—by building up an appeal to law instead. That is exactly the purpose of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In it we see a great advance in the long struggle of man to civilize himself."

Recent history is not forgotten, for it is recognized that "there will be strong forces at work opposing the action recommended by the President. Some will conjure up dangers to frighten doubtful minds. Others may oppose it because it does not go all the way in outlawing war. Altho this is true, the establishment of the Court is a most important practical step in this direction." Already, we are told, the World Court has rendered three opinions deciding controversies concerning the activities of the labor organization of the League, "in which questions organized labor in Western Europe was vitally interested. On February 7, 1923, it rendered a decision on a controversy between France and Great Britain over the application of nationality laws in Tunis and Morocco. At the present time three important cases are already upon its docket for the coming session."

Contending that "there is no politics in the World-Court proposal in any true or legitimate sense," the New York *World* declares it to be "time that the American churches spoke. Otherwise they will have forfeited all right to express an opinion about the international relation of the United States." As it is, the Federal Council "has not only made a strong argument in behalf of the Court, but it has done much to put lime in the Presidential spine, and lime is quite as essential as argument. . . . The sentiment that the Federal Council represents is a sentiment that Mr. Harding respects and in which he has confidence." The question as to whether we should enter the World Court is a "moral issue," asserts *The Christian Science Monitor*, since the Court "presents to the civilized nations the plain choice between anarchy and orderly judicial procedure." Further,

"It is a step in the evolution of civilization which has been steady since the law of society was substituted for the law of the jungle, and the processes of the courts supplanted the *code duello* as a method for settling personal disagreements. There are still persons who deplore the desuetude of the code of honor, and think society vulgarized because disputes are settled at law instead of with pistols. Probably fifty years from now there may be intellectual descendants of the irreconcilable Senators who will sigh over a state of society in which such a dispute as that started at Sarajevo should be settled in a World Court of International Justice, instead of by killing some 12,000,000 of the youth of the land, and bringing the world almost to beggary and barbarism. . . .

"It will be well if the call issued by the Council of Churches shall serve as a rallying cry for uniting in active political action all those elements in our society which believe that international questions need not be left to the brutal and bloody arbitrament of the sword."

As for the argument that the Court does not go far enough toward advancing peace, the answer is, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "'Get into it and make it go farther.' It certainly can not go farther if the strongest nation in the world should continue to stand outside it and should tell those inside what a lot of thieves and liars they are."

But whatever the idea of a world court may be in the abstract, argues the Charleston *Daily Mail*, "when it comes to a concrete proposal it almost unavoidably becomes a political matter," and as to general opinion on European connections, "no man has ever been able to demonstrate that any considerable body of Americans regret that we did not go into the League of Nations which never functions on those important matters from which wars arise." And this West Virginia paper believes that—

"The more we look upon Europe, the more we see the nations of Europe when their own selfish interests are concerned spurning the League of Nations, the less inclined are we to join up and involve ourselves in that awful mess. It is these nations who are in the League who are under the jurisdiction, if they so elect, of the present World Court. Why do they not take there the cases over which they dispute, for settlement? What is the use of our joining a thing which they who made it despise, ignore and treat with the supreme contempt of indifference?

"We all admit that a properly constituted world court might be of great benefit; but this country has had its eyes opened. What it wants to see first is some evidence that the nations of Europe are in the proper frame of mind to pay that respect to a world court which alone could make such an institution worth while."

HOLY FEAR

By Anna Rozilla Crever

I AM afraid of silence, when, if spoken,
A word would save a soul from scandal's flame;
Afraid of speech, if what I say might fasten
The stain of calumny upon a name!

I am afraid to *be* afraid, when courage
Would win a battle waging for the right;
I am afraid to be too bold when valor
Would vanquish one who struggles in the night.

I am afraid of plenty, when my brother
Is not invited to the feast I spread;
I am afraid of fasting, when my hunger
Craves not the riches of the Living Bread!

I am afraid to let Love's altar candles
Grow dim and flicker for the want of care;
I am afraid to let hate's flaring torches
Burn high within the secret place of prayer.

I am afraid to bind what should be broken;
Afraid to break what evermore should stay—
O Gracious Courage, keep me ever fearing
To hear "Depart" upon the Judgment Day!

—*The Christian Century (Chicago).*

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Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
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Allentown—907 Hamilton St
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (Shelburne)
Augusta, Me.—Quality Shoe Store, 234 Water St.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 North Charles St.
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—641 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago—{30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502) / 1059 Leland (near Broadway)}
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
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Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Great Falls—Paris Dry Goods Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—306 Queen Theatre Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
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Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Long Beach, Calif.—Farmers' Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
St. Petersburg—Schutz
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, O.—Edw. Wren Co.
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—135 Genesee St. (2nd floor)
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Howland Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wichita—Rorabaugh's
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
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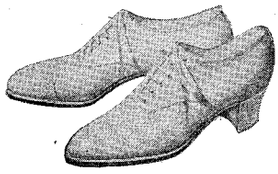

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

NOT malapropos to our leading article in LETTERS AND ART comes this poem from the "Conning Tower" of the New York *World*. Whether "F. P. A." is to be taken as the "reactionary poet" speaking, or is merely concealing the identity of the one professing these rimed sentiments, we are left to surmise:

THE REACTIONARY POET LOOKS AT LITERATURE

Mr. Writer Smear de Smear,
  You're winning columns of renown;
Your newest "candid" book on sex
  Is selling all about the town.
That kind of book I can not brook;
  I hold that it is far from sane;
Your notion of a hundred girls
  Gives me a sharp and shooting pain.

Mr. Writer Smear de Smear,
  I know you put on lots of swank;
You say that life is only swill—
  Your far too fluent pen is "frank."
You call a spade a hand-grenade,
  You prate of dreams and anthropoids;
A simple tale of honest stuff
  Is worth a hundred phony Freuds.

Mr. Writer Smear de Smear,
  You thought to give me quite a turn;
But when it comes to candor, give
  Me Rabelais or Laurence Sterne.
In various ways you sought my praise,
  And my contempt is my reply.
The Shermans and the Billy Phelps
  Are not more cold to you than I.

Mr. Writer Smear de Smear,
  You have a calculating heart,
If any. And your carelessness
  You want to make us think is Art.
Your "freedom" is but laziness;
  Your "artistry" is only queer;
Your mannerisms are but the pose
  That stamps the stuff of Smear de Smear.

Trust me, Mr. Smear de Smear,
  From yon blue heavens that smile above,
The gardener Adam and his wife
  Laugh at your claims of neo-love.
Howe'er it be, it seems to me
  It is not great to be complex;
Kind art is more than Waldo Frank,
  And simple faith than spurious sex.

Mr. Writer Smear de Smear,
  If time be heavy on your hands,
Are there no sewers that you may dig?
  Are there no chartless wonderlands?
O teach the human race to read
  That life's not merely Sex and Woe.
Pray Heaven for a little art,
  And let bunk realism go.

AMERICANS have no monopoly on the foolish practice rebuked here by the London *Spectator*. But any one doing the thing invites the following sort of immortality:

IN THE ALISCAMPS, ARLES

BY DYNELEY HUSSEY

You see here in this leaden tenement
  The skull of Aelian's daughter, Aelia,
A crumbled thing—you know the sentiment:—
  Alas! poor Yorick! Ah! Ophelia!
  This young dead Aelia had friends, suppose,
To write her epitaph, but not content
  With a mere eulogy, they now expose
(One franc and tip) her broken monument.

Hither came one who had no friends at all
  And left no bones, T. Coffey from New York;
So, still alive, he scribbled on the wall
  Where Aelia and the Merovingians slumber,
  His own base epitaph in cheap red chalk—
  "Astoria Avenue" and gave the number.

THIS is an impulse that comes with the summer, but not recommended to any but the stoutest swimmers. The rest may taste it imaginatively from the pages of *St. Nicholas:*

A SEA FANTASY

BY SELMA MORSE

Oh, to dash through silvery spray, swim far out to sea,
Fight the strong rush of the waves—surging, lashing, free!
Sniff the salt tang in the air, hear the breakers roar,
See them arching flecked with foam rumbling toward the shore!

Oh, to breast the icy surf, rise on wave-crests high,
Watch the glinting gulls skim low, catch their peevish cry!
Forge ahead through choppy swells, taste the bitter brine,
Feel the clean, refreshing breeze, hear its doleful whine!
Hark to distant buoy-bells through the sea's loud wail;
Tossed on white-capped waves afar, glimpse a wind-filled sail;
Dive beneath the surface fret, peer through jade-green blur,
Snatch a tinted, glistening shell, peaceful sands bestir;
Come up breathless, laughing, gay, leave the tranquil deep,
Tangled in seaweed and foam through the breakers leap!

Oh, to sport in summer seas, swim far out from shore!
Battle with the winds and tide, hear the breakers roar!
Feel the stinging slap of waves in the rough, wild sea;
Plunge through wind-blown, hissing spray, breathless, joyous, free!

THE favorite setting for the unburdenment of *ennui*. Early Victorians, tho, were scarcely so restrained as this writer who appears in the June *Harper's*. We shall find the theme endlessly recurrent:

AFTER THE DANCE

BY E. DORSET

No sleep, nor hope of sleep—
  Across the ceiling's range
I watch the moonbeams creep
  In silver strange;

But with some inward eye,
  With hearing rapt and rare,
I see the panoply
  Of her black hair.

I hear the burdened throb
  Of many instruments
Whose rhythms, retreating, rob
  My clear intents;

I hear the word once more
  Clang subtly, cold and low,
With which all hope fled o'er,
  One closing No.

Such wisdom as long years
  Have written walls me round,
In book and scroll appears,
  In word and sound.

I know the truth at last
  Of one line, pondered long,
That keeps my soul aghast
  As at some wrong;

I marvel it again,
  Inscribed in pulsing fire:
"The source of all worlds' pain
  Is in Desire."

Pale is the drear moonlight
  Where must her phantom rise;
Long is the bitter night
  For waking eyes!

WE encounter but seldom these artificial French forms in publications of the day, so *The Sunday Times* (London) gives us a new thrill in recalling an almost forgotten pleasure:

VILLANELLE

BY E. L. ROBERTS

Some lovers blame the magic of the moon
  When, by a ruse, they storm the citadel—
I stole a kiss from Rose this afternoon!

The sun shone (as it sometimes does in June),
  The drowsy hum of insects rose and fell . . .
(Some lovers blame the magic of the moon!)

With diffidence at first I craved the boon,
  Then, as I waited, courage came pell-mell—
I stole a kiss from Rose this afternoon!

Soft lips designed for Love's delicious rune;
  Blue eyes, half-veiled, demure—these wove the spell!
(Some lovers blame the magic of the moon!)

Temptation comes to hero and poltroon,
  To sinner and to hermit in his cell—
I stole a kiss from Rose this afternoon!

Oh, it was shameless and—and much too soon! . . .
  So Rose informed me, then forgave and—well,
Some lovers blame the magic of the moon;
I stole a kiss from Rose this *afternoon!*

Too much of this is doubtless to be seen in parts of New England, yet that section of the country must cry out against the comprehensiveness of the title. This is found in *The Forum:*

NEW ENGLAND

BY ROBERT SILLIMAN HILLYER

Shutters bang in the wind outside
Cobwebs hang from the mildewed walls;
Stale, damp mould in the lifeless cold;
Doors flung wide to the darkened halls.

Love and strength of the new, keen race
Lie full length where the weeds grow high;
All things swept to the past except
This ruined place the wind roars by.

Blank disaster of empty windows;
Broken plaster strewn on the floor;
Darkness spills from the wild, bleak hills,
And the winter wind blows under the door.

THE scene, Siena; the speakers, an Italian *dottoressa* and Mr. Stark Young who reports her in the June *North American Review:*

"I am a devotee of your poetry, Signore. I read English poetry to rest me."

"To rest you?" I said.

"After our literature English poetry is so simple. How very distinct the mind there is. It is not complicated like ours. There is so little analysis. It is like a child. I need it to rest me."

—And, says Mr. Young, "I had believed, as most English people believe, that fortune had reserved for our English poetry the power to probe the last reaches and shadows in the soul!"

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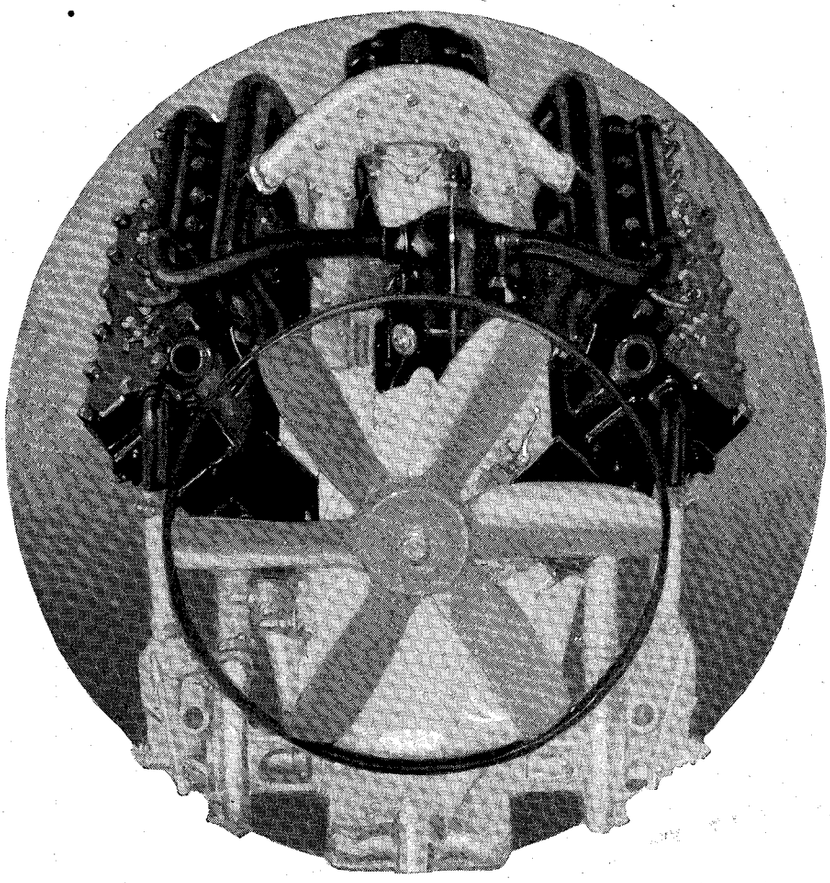

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In 1914, Cadillac first devoted itself to the manufacture of motor cars equipped with V-Type ninety degree eight-cylinder engines which would be Standard of the World.

Since that time, this Company has produced, with constant refinements, more than 150,000 V-Type eight-cylinder engines and not one of them has ever been replaced by the factory for any reason.

Moreover, in recognition of the supremacy of the V-Type eight-cylinder principle, and of Cadillac's position as its leading exponent, more people have purchased Type 61 than all other cars combined at or above its price range.

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Standard of the World

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A PREMIER WHO WOULD RATHER RAISE PIGS

STANLEY BALDWIN, the new Prime Minister of Great Britain, apparently is one of those unfortunate mortals who have had greatness thrust upon them. Several accounts of his rapid rise in the political world stress his seeming disinclination to step into the place vacated by Bonar Law. The London *Times* quotes him as having said in a jocular speech at a recent luncheon that he hoped to be able to go back to Worcestershire "to read the books I want to read, to live a decent life, and to keep pigs." Barely a week later, on the evening of his selection for the highest political post in the British Empire, his wife declared, according to a cable dispatch to the New York *Tribune:* "I believe my husband was quite sincere when he said the other day that he wished nothing better than to spend his days home in Worcestershire rearing pigs. He loves the country. He is a true country man. When he is there he is happy walking for miles and miles. But you see," she added, "in spite of his decision, it was not to be. That is why I say one must see the influence of a Divine hand."

One thing is certain, Baldwin did not make any elaborate preparations for or fuss over the visit to the King which was to result in his becoming Prime Minister. A tip had gone out that His Majesty was "to send for" a new Premier, so a large crowd gathered outside Buckingham Palace in the expectation of seeing the "lucky candidate" drive up in an automobile which could easily be recognized as his. "Yet the great event was over, cabled to America, set in type, and being yelled in the streets of New York before most of the people in front of the palace knew it had happened," asserts an article in the New York *Herald*, because—

A gentleman named Stanley Baldwin had driven along in a plain ordinary taxi—they don't paint 'em yellow in London—dropt his wife at a friend's house half-way up Birdcage Walk, which is one of the long parkway approaches, rattled and honked around the Victoria statue, slipt into the forecourt over the momentary protest of a policeman, paid his taxi like any other ordinary fare so that the driver even didn't know who he was, and gone in to assume a burden of responsibility and a tribute of honor second to none in the gift of the world's greatest Empire.

Copyrighted by Harris and Ewing. From Paul Thompson

HIS "BACK-TO-THE-FARM" PLANS POSTPONED

Stanley Baldwin, new Prime Minister of Great Britain, seen here in a moment of meditation, may be thinking politicians or pork.

The reason for it is that Stanley Baldwin is not the sort of politician that likes to wear a plug hat in a parade. He has cultivated neither a monocle nor long hair, neither an exaggerated slouch nor a characteristic pose or mode of dress by which his form may be readily recognizable. The cartoonists will get him eventually. Poy or Low or Tom Webster or Boardman Robinson will line out some trait of appearance from which he will never escape. But it hasn't come yet because Baldwin hasn't cultivated it. So far he has been under no necessity of swinging the masses by popular appeal. He has been a politician and a good craftsman, but he has got his results about the council table rather than on the hustings. He cares infinitely more for useful results than for spectacular means of attaining them.

Hence, when the call came for him to go from 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Buckingham Palace, and his own motor car was not immediately available, thought of form never entered his head. Mrs Baldwin was going the same way he was. Perhaps she was anxious to tell her friend in Birdcage Walk the great news. So he just said, "Come on, my dear," or words to that effect, grabbed the same kind of a hat and umbrella that thousands of Londoners were wearing the same day, went out to a rank of taxicabs in Whitehall, where vehicles stand to catch American tourists, visitors to the Cenotaph or incapacitated customers from the Black Lion across the way, and rode to the gratification of an ambition that might prompt any man to the wildest ignominies of display.

That is, any man but Stanley Baldwin. He doesn't lend himself physically or temperamentally to display. Were he in a gathering composed of Lloyd George, Carrie Chapman Catt, Babe Ruth, Mussolini, and Marilyn Miller the casual eye would probably register on the brain something like this:

"That's a nice-looking little fellow. Wonder who he is?" and return to the study of the notoriously interesting.

But to call even such an unassuming man as Baldwin "nice looking" without giving more detailed information which would justify such a compliment or "calumny," would hardly be in accordance with the reputed British standards of fair play. *The Herald* writer realizes this obligation to be more specific, and in describing the new Premier he calls attention first to the

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EXPOSED!

last winter's great coal robbery

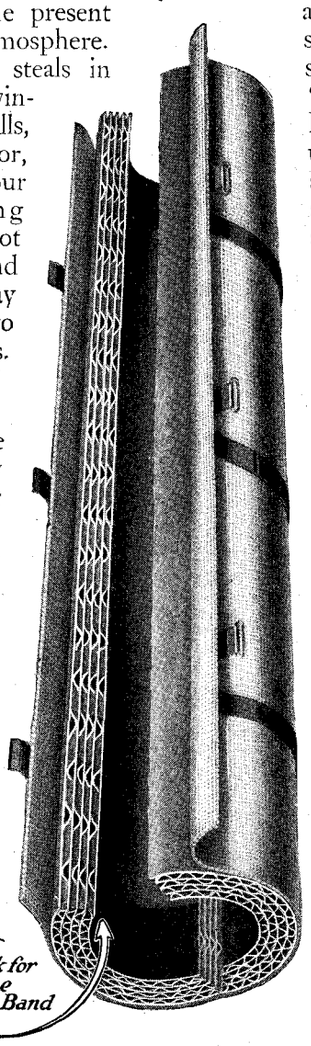
EVERY spring—the burning question—"Where did all our coal go?" You know it went into the furnace, but from there on you don't know what happened to it—except that a lot of the heat it generated never got upstairs where you needed it.

You were robbed by the greatest coal freebooter of the present day—the outside atmosphere. This invisible pirate steals in through your cellar windows and house walls, even your cellar floor, takes the heat from your furnace and heating pipes, if they are not properly protected, and carries that heat away before it can get to your upstairs radiators.

Stop Thief!

Right now is the time to stop this costly thievery. Have your heating system carefully inspected now—while your fires are shut down.

All bare pipes should be covered—well covered with Johns-Manville Improved Asbestocel. Your pipes may be covered already, but perhaps they are not properly covered. This means a loss which can be turned into a saving by applying Improved Asbestocel.



Your furnace, too, should be properly insulated.

Insulate Now!

If you had time to make a complete investigation of pipe covering design—you would finally choose Improved Asbestocel. It saves more fuel per dollar of cost than any other because of its scientifically designed structure. The book "Bare Pipes Waste Fuel" gives full particulars if you wish to study this structure and see exactly why it saves more heat than ordinary coverings.

If you wish to be thoroughly informed on how to save a good portion of your coal money next winter, your heating man or contractor will be glad to look your heating system over. Phone him to-day and if you find insulation advisable be sure you use Improved Asbestocel. There's a ***red band*** painted on the inside end of each length so that you may identify it. If you want further information we call your attention to the coupon on the right.

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(X) Cross marks the spot where the heat escaped

Where to buy Asbestocel

The same people who repair your furnace and piping will install Improved Asbestocel for you. Plumbers, steam-fitters, sheet metal workers and ventilating concerns all over the country apply it.

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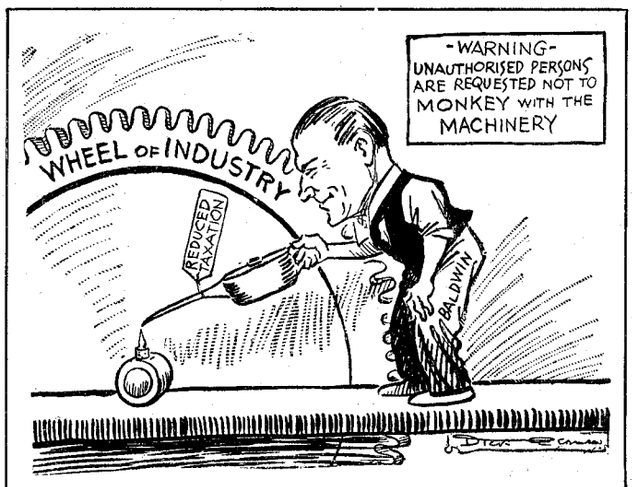
perpetual smile, which "might better be called that far more human, more sincere, and more satisfactory thing, a grin." We learn that—

He is under medium height. If you asked him his weight he would probably say, "I ride eleven stone ten," meaning that he weighs a hundred and sixty-four pounds or so to the back of a horse. His hair is a rather light brown, beginning to get a little thin, and brushed squarely across a high, square, thoroughly British forehead. There is an almost irrepressible twinkle in his well shaded eye, and his mouth is big enough, smiling easily but firm. His chin shows the traces of sound self-discipline, and his head is set on a rather short, rather full neck and good broad shoulders.

S. K. Ratcliffe, writing in the Boston *Globe*, informs us that—

Mr. Baldwin has the look and bearing of the business man of his class and training. You would not call his appearance distinguished. Not until he presented his first national budget, a month ago, did the people know what he looked like. He is positive, not to say assertive, in manner. During Bonar Law's absence from Parliament he led the House and performed the duty in a fashion that made the members, new and old, realize that in these days of rapid Parliamentary changes the innovations will not all come from the Labor party. Alike in speaking and in answering questions, he is characteristic. His budget speech was about half the customary length. He has no rhetoric; at times he may choose to express himself in passages of calculated simplicity—as in a recent debate, when he preached to all parties a civic sermon on the wealth of the English language in noble and momentous monosyllables, such as truth and faith, work and love.



OILING THE WHEELS

STANLEY BALDWIN: "It's not much, perhaps, but a little drop of oil will make a very big wheel go round a lot easier."

—*The South Wales News* (Cardiff).

He is fifty-five years of age, a man of remarkable mental vigor. He is described as being peculiarly and intensely English. That, many Americans may not realize, is an extraordinary distinction among front-rank politicians to-day. Since the Victorian period we have had only one English Prime Minister—H. H. Asquith. The others have in every case belonged to the fringes of Britain. Mr. Baldwin comes from the English Midlands and from that powerful stratum, the upper-class manufacturing element, whose sons are trained in the specially protected schools, ironically called "public," and sometimes in the old universities, so that they carry into the world of commerce and industry the peculiar ideas and manners of the most intensely self-conscious and privileged class in the world.

It has surprized me that the newspapers, especially in America, have for the most part overlooked the interesting and surely not insignificant fact that Stanley Baldwin is a first cousin of Rudyard Kipling. His mother was one of a band of sisters famous for beauty and intelligence, daughters of a Wesleyan Methodist minister named Macdonald, all of whom made remarkable marriages. Two married painters, Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Sir E. J. Poynter: another married Lockwood Kipling, the father of Rudyard. Our Baldwin's mother was, I believe, the only one of the group who seemed to the family to have chosen a destiny of commonplace success. But the nascent science of eugenics is not likely to be free from surprizes.

In describing the early environment and education of the Prime Minister, a writer in the Baltimore *Sun* observes:

The new Prime Minister may derive his income from the profits of trade rather than from the rents of landed property —tho his name appears, by the way, in Burke's "Landed Gentry"—but in the conditions of his early environment and education he harks back to the old tradition of what used to be called the "ruling classes." Neither Bonar Law nor Lloyd George is a "public school" or university man. Asquith was at Oxford, but received his preparation for college at a London day school to which, in spite of the distinction of its scholarship record, no member of the British aristocracy would ever think of sending his son.

Stanley Baldwin, on the other hand, enjoys the twofold *cachet* of being both a "public school" man and a graduate of one of the older Universities. In the age-long rivalry between Eton and Harrow, his appointment brings Harrow once more to the fore. The "school on the hill" has seen Eton carry off the supremacy in the persons of Gladstone, Salisbury, Rosebery, and Balfour, and now at least, in Stanley Baldwin, it can claim its first Prime Minister since Palmerston, who died in 1865.

In the race for the Premiership Oxford and Cambridge have been more nearly matched than Eton and Harrow. If Oxford could boast of Gladstone, Salisbury, Rosebery, and Asquith, Cambridge has followed up Palmerston in recent years with Balfour and Campbell-Bannerman. And this year it has found compensation for the loss of the boat-race in the success of its candidate for the Premiership in a contest with the Oxonian, Lord Curzon.

Notwithstanding all this college atmosphere, "nobody would accuse Baldwin of being a highbrow," a writer for the New York *Tribune* assures us. For one thing, "his sense of humor is keenly developed and his jokes are rather broad." The London *Times* rounds out the composite analysis of the Premier's traits by remarking:

Life offers Mr. Baldwin no keener enjoyment than to tear himself away from London for a few leisure hours in his Worcestershire home in the company of his dogs and his pigs. His scholarship is attested by those other week-ends which he loves to spend with such men as Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Professor Mackail, who are his first cousins. He has an equal affection for the classics and his pipe. In a character sketch of Mr. Baldwin, which appeared in these columns last December on the eve of his debt-funding mission to America, it was said that he belonged to the eighteenth century. We then observed:

"We would find him, if we troubled to take it down from our shelves, in a volume of the *Spectator* or in a novel of Jane Austen's. He is the type of country squire who, but for the increasing demands of high office, would rarely visit London and would be more at home in ancient Athens than in Paris."

From the New York *Herald* we learn further that—

If he has a private hobby, it is farming. His place in the beautiful Severn Valley is a model of all that is efficient and pretty in the new agriculture. Where many another English gentleman breeds horses or dogs, the real passion of the Prime Minister is for that animal whose loveliness shows up only on the farm profit and loss account for the year—the pig.

Active participation in business has stript from Mr. Baldwin one attribute that is frequently unpleasant among his class in England. There is not a trace of the snob about him. He is easy of approach and pleasant in manner to all men.

Hitherto his political work has been spade work. His task has been to make the balls, largely financial balls, for other arms to hurl. Washington knows his skill as a negotiator and his social charm. London learned his persuasiveness in council when he put the debt settlement over in the British Cabinet at a time when Bonar Law and other important members were inclined to favor further, and futile, negotiation.

The status of Stanley Baldwin as one of Great Britain's leading steel magnates and his meteoric political career—a career which the London *Times* declares "has been, without exception, the most amazing of modern times"—already have been discust widely in the press and need no further mention here. As the staff correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* so sagely points out:

How suddenly he has risen into fame is shown by the paucity of information available about him. The London correspondents of the American press, in their accounts of the new Prime Minister, have excited my admiration by the skill with which

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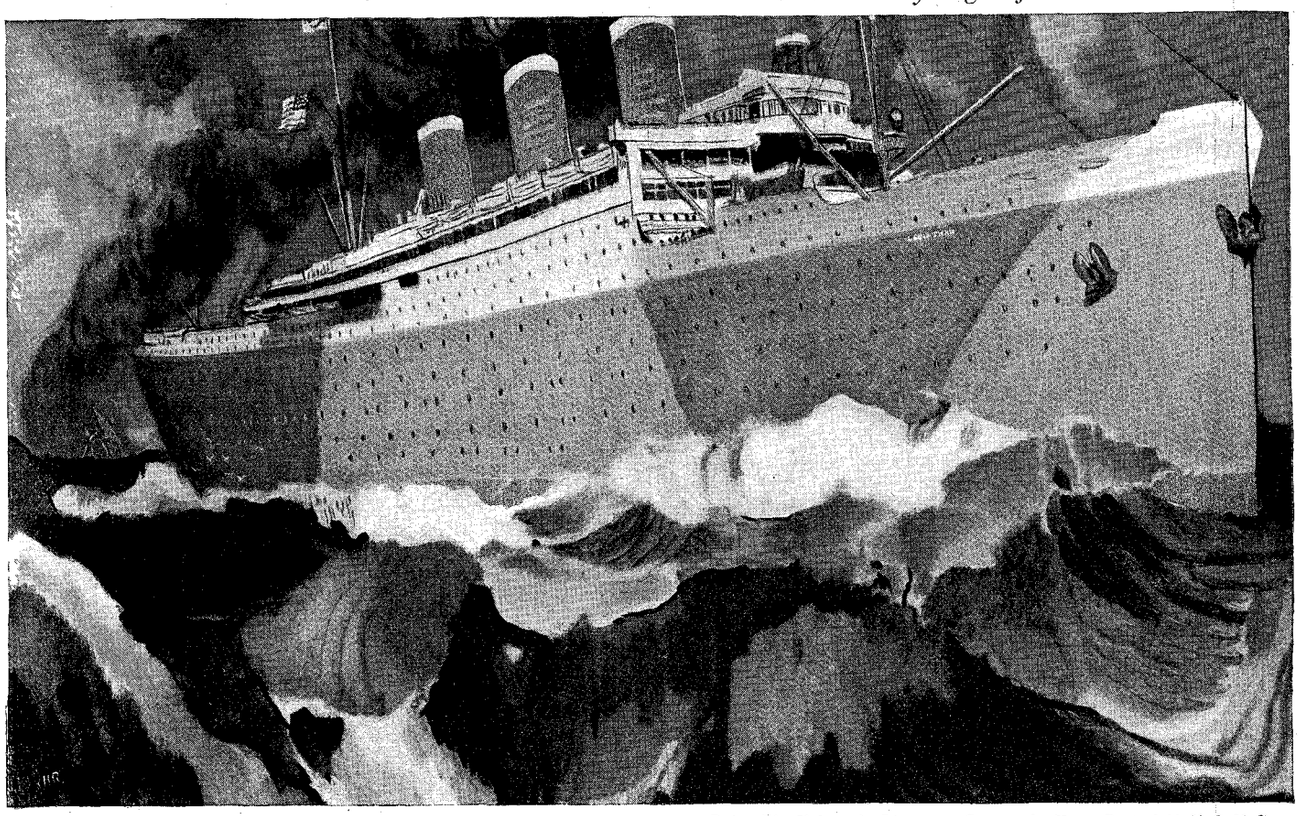

Painted for Valspar by Lieutenant-Commander Henry Reuterdahl, U. S. N R.

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Valspar is the varnish "that won't turn white"—it is durable, easy to apply, weatherproof and waterproof.

For household uses, nothing can equal Valspar for protecting and beautifying furniture, floors, and woodwork of all kinds, indoors and out.

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Lit. Dig. 6-23-23

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they have contrived to manufacture quite substantial bricks out of a remarkably scanty supply of straw. But with all their diligence in probing into the obscurities of Mr. Baldwin's career they have discovered little "human interest" copy about him except his fondness for a briar pipe and his hobby of breeding pigs. In due course, no doubt, old school-fellows and college chums will be recalling lively reminiscences of him, but so far he is very much in the happy position of the nation that has no history.

During the World War Baldwin held "an important minor post" in the Government, and the value of his labors there has been generally recognized. It is not so widely known, however, that, disappointed at being unable to engage in military service, because of his age, he had his entire private fortune independently assessed and, according to the New York *Herald*, turned in one-fourth of it as a free-will offering to the British treasury. His wife and four charming daughters also did all they could in various forms of relief work undertaken by thousands of British women of their station. His two sons served in the war.

The Premier is listed as an ultra-Conservative, and in some quarters as a Tory "die-hard." It is by an irony of political life that his son Oliver has broken out into Socialism. "Yet," says *The Herald* article, "such is the peculiar tolerance of the Baldwin class for its own," that father and son are still good friends. "It is the sort of deep, quiet family affection, the sort of underlying, unspoken class loyalty that overcame the widest differences of opinion in Rose Macauley's book 'Dangerous Ages.'" Evidently Oliver is no mere pink-tea Socialist, but a genuine crusader, who suffered imprisonment, starvation, and almost death itself in behalf of the Cause. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) gives us this description of the youth's adventures:

"It was in September of 1920," he said, "that I went to Armenia at the request of the president of the republic as an instructor to the Army. During the Turkish-Armenian war we were beaten by the Turks in November, and next month the Bolsheviki swept down and took the country by force. One of their first acts was to throw me into jail, together with many social revolutionaries of the Second Internationale. In this, as in many other acts, they showed themselves completely regardless of the welfare of Socialists and lovers of liberty."

Oliver Baldwin produced from his wallet an orange-colored card which he said was a certificate of his membership in the Dashnakzutun, one of the most powerful of the Socialist revolutionary bodies.

"I esteem my election to that body as my greatest honor," he said, "especially as I was its only non-Armenian member. I was a witness of one of the vilest acts committed by the Bolsheviki. Before my eyes they executed seventy-five Armenian Socialists. I was let out on parole about January 16, after six weeks in prison, and I spent my time going about seeing how Bolshevism worked.

"Scourged and bleeding tho she was, Armenia managed to effect a counterrevolution in February. For some time the Bolsheviki were kept at bay, but at length in April the Armenians were forced back into Persia.

"In March I left for Turkey, armed with a passport given by the Kemalist consul for safe conduct across Turkey. I know now that it was only a trap for me. In the horrors of that march across the Caucasus, perhaps the worst was that I was snow-blind and frost-bitten. I was accompanied by an adjutant, a fine fellow, who is now starving in Germany.

"At Alexandropol I was arrested by the Turks and sent to prison at Kars for a month. Then I was moved to another prison, where I was shut up with chains on my feet, and starved for five more weary months. I used to crawl about on my hands and knees looking for crumbs and other scraps of food During that time the Bolsheviks asked for me to be handed back to them for execution, but the Turks were not quite so unprincipled as that.

"In prison with me were two Communists, who were executed outside my window. At last an exchange was fixt up, and after a weary walk from Erzerum to Trebizond I made my way back to England."

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MORE BUZZ THAN BITE

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN: "If these insects were only unanimous, they might have me out of this new job."

The new Prime Minister is poles away from the doctrines championed by his son. He never has posed as "the workingman's friend." In fact, portions of the Labor Party see in his elevation to be Premier a blow at their organization. The elder Baldwin frankly is a capitalist, having made a huge success of his father's steel business, even before entering politics. We are told, however, that he always insists on fair play for the workers. On one occasion when the employees of his plant were forced to strike because of a labor dispute in which they were not involved, Baldwin insisted upon paying them their wages out of his own pocket until they were permitted to resume work.

Unlike many statesmen and some Prime Ministers, Stanley Baldwin is able to approach political problems fortified with a profound knowledge of economic principles and trade conditions to-day throughout the world. Mr. Ratcliffe observes that—

He is a statesman of the new kind: that is to say, he moves in a world and talks a language which President Harding would certainly find strange, but a world and a language in which, say, Hugo Stinnes is perfectly at home. He has little to learn as to the economic relationships of modern nations. He knows precisely what the French intend by the occupation of the Ruhr and the administration of the Saar It would never occur to him to say, as Lord Curzon said at Lausanne, that he had not thought of oil in Mosul and had not talked with any man interested in the oil resources of the Near East.

Nevertheless, modern in this sense, Mr. Baldwin is none the less a high Conservative. There is no pretense of democratic philosophy about him. In mental makeup he is unmistakably of that privileged English caste which believes in and insists upon the right to rule. And he comes to the business of ruling without that long practise in public discussion and parliamentary forms which all Prime Ministers hitherto have enjoyed. So far, no man has come to the headship of a British Government without passing through this long and special training, which, even in the case of a man like Lord Balfour, has furnished an invaluable basis of intimacy with the peculiar character and habits of the British people. Mr. Baldwin has no such foundation. Throughout the greater part of his public life Government has been an abnormal process and Parliament has been unlike itself.

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Are you buying your medicine cabinet requisites "in the dark"?

YOU realize the danger of taking a dose of medicine *in the dark.*

Isn't it equally unwise to *buy* products for your medicine cabinet *in the dark,* knowing nothing of their purity or their maker's integrity?

Such products (often used in emergencies), unless free from impurities and of correct strength, may be ineffective—even harmful.

How do you select them?

Do you merely ask for "epsom salt," "milk of magnesia," "boric acid"? Or do you protect yourself and your family by buying such products only under the label and guarantee of a recognized and trustworthy name?

For more than sixty years, Squibb Products have been recognized as the highest standard of purity and reliability. They are not only safe and efficacious, but as convenient to use and as pleasant to take, as possible.

An interesting example

Many people have frequent need for boric acid solutions. No doubt you have noticed how very difficult it is to dissolve this product in its ordinary powdered form.

Squibb's Boric Acid *Granular* comes in small granules which dissolve readily. Its extreme purity assures a perfectly clear solution.

True of others

Each Squibb Product combines purity with some essential points of superiority as marked as those exhibited by Squibb's Boric Acid Granular.

You want the best for your medicine cabinet—demand "Squibb Products" by name.

Suggestions for your medicine cabinet

This list includes only the familiar products that are in constant use in thousands of homes. Check your needs and take this list to your druggist to fill:

Squibb's Sodium Bicarbonate
Squibb's Epsom Salt
Squibb's Sodium Phosphate
Squibb's Castor Oil
Squibb's Boric Acid Granular
Squibb's Boric Acid Powdered
Squibb's Stearate of Zinc
Squibb's Nursery Powder
Squibb's Milk of Magnesia
Squibb's Milk Sugar
Squibb's Cold Cream
Squibb's Talcum Powder
Squibb's Dental Cream

SQUIBB

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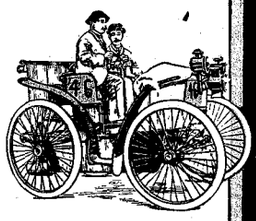
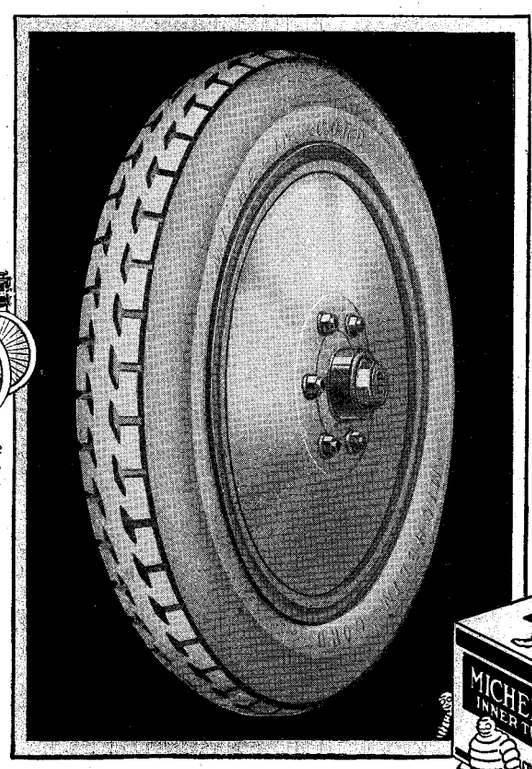
MICHELIN



The world's first pneumatic automobile tire, introduced by Michelin in 1895.



No doubt you know this record

But are you profiting fully by it?

HERE are some of the notable inventions and developments for which Michelin is responsible:

The world's first detachable cycle tire.
The world's first pneumatic automobile tire.
The world's first ring-shaped tube.
The world's first successful non-skid.
The world's first demountable rim.
The world's first steel disc wheel.

All the motoring world, of course, is profiting by these achievements. But you are not profiting *fully* by Michelin's record until you use Michelin Tires and Tubes; for it is a fact that the greatest value Michelin's record has for you is the indication it gives as to where to look for the best tires. For greater mileage, for lower tire-costs and for greater riding comfort—use Michelins.

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, MILLTOWN, N. J.

Branches in 30 cities *Dealers everywhere*

THE COMPLETE LINE

Michelin Oversized Cords—for heavy cars or those that are under-tired—the finest of all tires.

Michelin Regular Size Cords for light, open cars or those not requiring oversize tires These quality cords cost no more than fabrics, though they give at least 30% more miles.

Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes, recognized everywhere as the best. Ask any tire dealer.

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ART WITH A CAPITAL "A" AND THE MOVIE ACTORS

SEVERAL very earnest gentlemen, many of whom enjoy a nation-wide eminence, met recently in solemn conclave in New York at what was called the First International Congress on Motion-Picture Art. They proceeded to discuss with animation that favorite old problem: how to bring about a marriage between Art and the Cinema. As a variation on this popular theme Basil King, novelist, propounded a query of his own, to wit: Is it worth while for authors, in the present condition of moving pictures, to have anything whatever to do with the moving-picture industry? "I am not asking this in any state of disillusionment," said Mr. King, as quoted in the New York *Evening Post*, "because I never had any illusions on the subject." Even tho he is thoroughly sophisticated in this matter, the dear public may not be, therefore it might be well to cite the sad fate which awaited this literary craftsman when he designed to offer up his talents on the altar of motion pictures. He declares:

"I was told it was important to write directly for the screen. I wrote a scenario for the screen and was told by my moving-picture agent I ought to make it into a novel. I did, and it was published in a magazine.

"A moving-picture company telegraphed me to send them the proof, and to come to California. When I arrived I found a committee of seven or eight men which changed day by day, none of whom had read the proof sheets I had sent them, and who had read only a synopsis of my book, which I might say was a rotten one.

"Finally we got a dramatist who wrote a very good scenario which was passed by the committee. I returned home. A short time ago the film was shown in New York. It was an entirely different story and a perfectly ridiculous story. The question we want to ask at this congress is, 'Can the author count on any degree of good faith from the motion-picture producers?' "

Evidently, Mr. King blames the producers for the wide gulf which exists between Art and the Cinema. An article in the *Picture-Play Magazine* (New York) is more lenient with the producers by declaring that the very conditions under which movie actors work are not conducive to great artistic development, and that the fault is about equally divided among the producers, the players and the public. Exorbitant salaries to screen stars constitute the chief hindrance to artistic achievement, according to Agnes Smith, the writer, who points out that, judged by the standard of financial returns, Mary Miles Minter is five times as great an artist as Paderewski. It is Miss Smith's conviction that the few movie actors who do possess great dramatic ability fail to make the most of it. For instance, we are told that—

Practically every one agrees that Wallace Reid was capable of having left behind him the record of a far greater artistic career had he not been obliged to play in an almost unbroken succession of rather mediocre vehicles.

Why, then, do the stars play in such pictures? Well, once they have signed on the dotted line and agreed to accept the filthy gold of the producer, they must take what they get. A few of them manage to avoid having to keep repeating a variation of the same part, but in the case of one who happens to be a type—and most of the stars are decided types—the producer finds it convenient and lucrative to make pictures suiting that particular type. And there is much to be said for the producer. Under the most careful management there are many risks and hazards in the picture business, and it is only natural that the producer should try to keep his pictures from being financial failures by putting his stars in pictures which promise, on the basis of past experience, to meet the demands of the greatest number of persons.

Once the star is hitched to a contract, the busy press agent gets started and proceeds to enhance his commercial value by linking his name up with the seven virtues as soon as possible, altho the unfortunate star may possess only five of the seven. While the star works hard at the studio, the press agent wears the ribbon off nine typewriters in a pious endeavor to tell the world that his company has captured the only living superman this side of Mars. Then, too often, something happens which knocks this illusion into a cocked hat as soon as it gets into the newspapers.

The dear public, our informant says, not only "fell for" the wildest tales of the press agents. It believed "something far more preposterous" because—

It believed that high-priced stars really earned their salaries because of their ability as artists. In other words, because Charles Chaplin was the highest salaried man in the world, at one time, they took it for granted that he was the greatest artist in the world. As a matter of fact, he was primarily a sound commercial proposition and, as an afterthought and almost by accident, a comic genius.

But the public, urged on by press agents who wished a flourishing business to obtain standing as a respected art, was led on to believe that art could be measured in terms of money and that money is paid as a reward for morality.

Just by way of illustration, I am going to compare the motion picture with the tried-and-true arts. I am not going to tell you about poor poets starving in attics, or about excellent novelists who are writing advertisements on the side to earn a living, or about Beethoven's poverty. I am going to pick out the striking commercial successes in other fields.

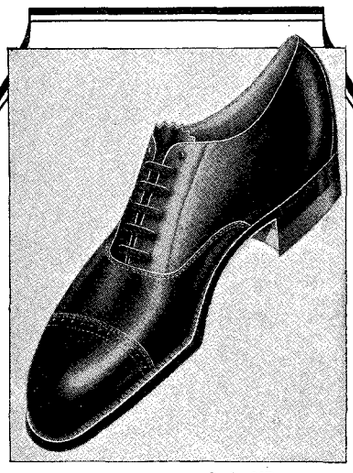
About a year ago Paderewski needed money. He wanted the terrifying sum of $150,000. He was in poor health and he wanted a trip abroad. And he asked for a large part of the money for his beloved Poland. In return, he agreed to sign up for a season of concert work. He got the money; a few wealthy music lovers advanced it and made him sign on the dotted line.

Judging art on the basis of money, Mary Miles Minter, as a motion-picture artist, was, at that time, five times better than Paderewski is as a musician. She was worth just five times more per year. But was she five times as great an artist?

John Singer Sargent, an American artist,

THE
Hanover Shoe

Styled for Comfort
Built for Wear



Style 28B
Russia Calfskin Oxford

Before you have tried them on, you sense the quiet dignity and perfect balance of Hanover Shoes.

Your first impression is quickly confirmed when you see how perfectly they fit — how much distinction they add to your appearance.

The Hanover Shoe, for over a quarter-century has been synonymous with quality in footwear.

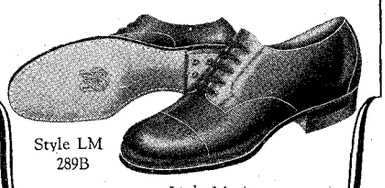
FIVE DOLLARS

In Hanover Stores
In 60 Cities

This is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores. If there is no Hanover Store near you, we will fit you from Hanover. Write for catalog.

The HANOVER SHOE, Hanover, Pa.
Exclusively for Men and Boys

Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are specially made for growing feet. They're staunch, serviceable and good-looking.
$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.



Style LM
289B

Little Men's
Brown Russia Blucher Oxford

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Good Food? *Yes* Good exercise? *NO*

TEETH were meant to work hard; gums are healthiest when massaged in masticating rough food. And this soft modern food of ours gives little work to your teeth and even less exercise to your gums.

Does your tooth-brush "show pink"?

Because the gums get so little stimulation, they are, in late years, growing soft and flabby, and tooth troubles, due to weak gums—and most of them are—show a decided and alarming increase.

The dental profession is awake to the situation—nearly 3,000 have written to tell us how they combat soft and tender gums by the use of Ipana Tooth Paste.

In stubborn cases, they prescribe a gum-massage with Ipana *after* the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush. For Ipana Tooth Paste, because of the presence of Ziratol, has a decided tendency to strengthen soft gums and keep them firm and healthy.

Ipana is a tooth paste that's good for your gums as well as your teeth. Its cleaning power is remarkable and its taste is unforgetably good. Send for a sample today.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE
—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

Bristol-Myers Co.
69 Rector St.
New York, N.Y.

In generous tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

Name
Address
City
State

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

altho living in London, is a rank money grabber, because he won't touch a portrait for less than $10,000. Obviously Douglas Fairbanks is fifty times better than Sargent; that's why Sargent, in shame and humiliation, lives in London and avoids publicity.

Richard Strauss, a villainously mercenary Austrian, scandalized the American public by asking, and getting, $100,000 for a concert tour. The astute American public, which contributes $5,000 a week to the support of Dorothy Dalton, was so horrified that Strauss's popularity was in danger. Charles Chaplin sold "The Kid," the supreme opus of his career, for $700,000.

Sherwood Anderson, a truly great American novelist, is said to receive almost $6,000 a year from his fiction. At least, that is the mean story circulated by the envious. At any rate, he makes nearly as much in a year as Thomas Meighan does in a week.

All this talk of art, artists and their comparative values may seem beside the point. But I emphasize it because there has been so much bunk passed out about the remuneration of screen "art" and the high salaries paid to screen "artists." And the astonished public, in moments of skepticism, fails to discover either art or artists, and wonders what in Sam Hill such big salaries are paid for, anyway. The movie stars aren't commercial or financial geniuses, they don't build great industries that give employment to thousands, they don't contribute anything of much lasting value.

The answer is that *the majority of them are paid for looking pretty.* And when they no longer look pretty or, which more frequently happens, the public gets tired of the same pretty face doing the same stupid things, they are tossed out, out into the night. The situation reminds me of the story of the man who tried to divorce his wife because he got weary of looking at her peaceful face. It's only reasonable to expect a little variety.

The minority are paid because they are good actors and actresses. But even the good actors and actresses are grossly overpaid in comparison with the good actors and actresses on the stage.

Again, why? Because by a mechanical miracle and an accident of invention, their performances can be reproduced a great many times and distributed in all parts of the world. The motion picture owes its great success to the same qualities that have made the rabbit a celebrated member of the animal kingdom—its powers of reproduction. And that is the secret of the sudden rise and great popularity of something which may or may not be an art.

Moreover, Miss Smith asserts that the fault is not primarily the producers' if the screen celebrities fail to develop to the utmost whatever talent they possess. She reminds us that—

The men at the head of big companies can hardly be expected to think very much about the personal careers of each one of their stars. They must concentrate on the success of their company, and if, in the process of keeping that company successful, some of their stars suffer, that can not very well be helped. The players do not have to become big company stars; they can, if they prefer, form their own companies. But look at the stars who have formed their own companies and who have gone down into oblivion! Eager to break loose from the vile studios, they have rushed forth and gratified their artistic ambitions in pictures that made even the exhibitors faint and dizzy. . . .

With the best intentions in the world, you movie fans have been overpraising the stars. You have endowed them with the greatest gift of all—the gift of genius, the gift of art. And this is something you can't give them any more than you can buy it with money. And because they have felt secure in your confidence in them as artists and moral lights, too often they have been careless about cultivating these qualities.

The public shyly asks for better entertainment on the screen. It is too wise to come out boldly and ask for art in motion pictures. It knows that the producers would respond by making a lot of woozy and foggy bunkum and labeling it "art" with the bland assurance of a bootlegger sticking a forged Gordon Gin label on a short-quart bottle of wood alcohol.

And the public is equally modest about asking for artists. It merely asks for better-grade players who are content with one Rolls-Royce and who will appear on the screen without looking as tho they had just come in from a ten-day college reunion.

To find actors who are artists and entirely unmercenary it is not enough merely to go over to the legitimate stage, according to this writer, who in her search passes by all the world-renowned individual geniuses of the "speakies," and calls her quest ended only when she comes upon the Moscow Art Theater, an all-Russian company which happens to be "a great success—a commercial success." Says Miss Smith:

The actors and actresses do not act a bit like Nazimova. Their faces are human and even kindly. The plays are given in Russian, and I don't understand a word of the language. But every one in the audiences knows just what they are trying to express. The plays aren't unduly intellectual. The Russians play them so simply and so sincerely and with so much dignity that you catch every fleeting emotion.

Some one ought to take the company to Hollywood, being first careful to protect them from the lure of film money. For even the Russians must be open to "reason." And a gentleman—preferably Mr. Lasky—should get up and address an all-film audience: "Now look, you overpaid darlings: Here is a company of artists. They receive small salaries. Some of them have been playing the same rôles for twenty years. There are no stars. A man who has a leading rôle one week is relegated to the mob the next week. An actor who creates a rôle can not regard it as his sole possession. Another actor is allowed to play the same rôle the next night, and he usually plays it just as well. These men and women, as individuals, get almost no publicity. The newspapers don't know how to spell their names. And yet, they are the greatest actors in the world and the finest answer to all the mud that has been slung at the profession. Don't ask me to explain this phenomenon."

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465 Okays

What Automotive Manufacturers say about the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart

Following the annual meeting of the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers, the 1923 recommendations were immediately mailed to all manufacturers of automobiles, automobile engines, motor trucks, and farm tractors.

Each manufacturer was advised of the grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil recommended for his automotive unit, the grade for summer and the grade for winter.

Approval of these recommendations has been received from 465 automotive manufacturers and in many cases they paid high tribute to both the Chart and Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Don't say, *"Give me a quart of oil"*

The Chart is of full value only as you use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil which it specifies for your car. In Gargoyle Mobiloil you secure an oil which is produced only from crude stocks chosen solely for their *lubricating* value—not gasoline yield.

We believe that the entire automotive industry backs us in urging you not to buy "loose" oil indiscriminately by the quart. You cannot always be sure either of high-grade oil or scientifically-correct body.

If the partial Chart at the right does not include your car, write to our nearest branch for our booklet, "Correct Lubrication" which includes the complete list of recommendations. The complete Chart is also on the walls of dealers who sell Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Warning:

Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

Don't believe false statements that some other oil is identical with Gargoyle Mobiloil. Gargoyle Mobiloil is made only by the Vacuum Oil Company in its own refineries, and is never sold under any other name.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*), Detroit, Des Moines, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Kan., Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Dallas, Oklahoma City

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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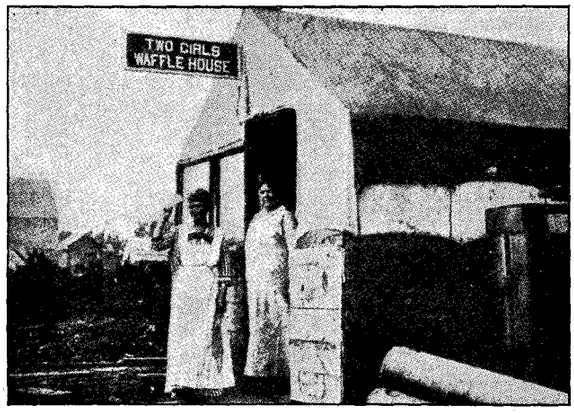
THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMAN INVADES ALASKA

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMAN, having triumphed over masculine jealousy and Mid-Victorian prejudice in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and intermediate stations, now is conquering new worlds. In fact, she has turned her petite steps toward Alaska, the one spot under the (midnight) sun where mere man might hope for immunity from such a feminine invasion. This land of the great open spaces, where red-blooded miners and other "he-men"



Illustrations from "Alaska, Our Northern Wonderland"

HOT WAFFLES IN A COLD CLIME

These two rosy-cheeked damsels and their shop form one of the attractions of life near the Arctic Circle.

were wont to use ever-ready revolvers, rather than razors, is learning the joys and sorrows of a civilization which now includes such problems as flapperism and the latest Parisian styles. Sundry persons in the United States who may have looked upon President Harding's projected trip to Alaska as a veritable North Polar expedition, can draw some consolation or disappointment (depending on their political persuasions) from the fact that when the Chief Executive arrives there he probably will feel as much at home as in Marion, Ohio.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Harding will not be compelled to eat whale blubber or any other Eskimo "delicacy." He will not even have to content himself with miners' fare. Instead, he can obtain about as much variety in viands as anywhere else, thanks to the women, who have put Alaska on a safe and sane gastronomic basis. If the President should hanker after a dish of hot waffles, for instance, all he will have to do is to trek up to Anchorage, one of the most northern cities, and "drop in" at the Two Girls' Waffle House, an institution conducted in a strictly business way by "two bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, plump young women who came from Seattle." In his new book, "Alaska, Our Northern Wonderland" (Doubleday Page & Company), Frank G. Carpenter, F.R.G.S., vouches for the deliciousness of the waffles. One of the most significant chapters of this book conveys the surprizing information that Alaskan communities are becoming much like those back in "the States," and shows the part being played by women in this transformation. First, however, the author points out that there were few women in Alaska before the discovery of gold in 1898, and that for nearly two decades thereafter those who did emigrate to that far-off land were of the frontier and pioneer type. The situation is quite different to-day, we are told. In Anchorage, for example, there are girls working as typists, and store clerks, and some, like the two from Seattle, are proprietors of eating-places, or of millinery shops. Dipping back into the history of the "Golden Nineties," we learn from Mr. Carpenter:

It was not until 1898, when gold was discovered in the Klondike, that many women came to Alaska. Those who were here before that were chiefly the wives of government officials or of officials of the Army and Navy, some of whom lived at the posts and others at the chief towns along the coast. There were also the wives of missionaries at Sitka and other places in Southeastern Alaska, and occasionally the wife of a sea captain or trapper.

The first woman to establish a home on Cook Inlet was Mother White, the wife of a whaler who made voyages to Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. She built a log cabin store and roadhouse on the shore about two hundred miles from the site of the new town of Anchorage. There Miss Martha White was born the first white child to see the light of day in that part of the world. When the work began on the government railway she was chosen to drive the first spike.

It is more than twenty years since Mrs. White established her store and roadhouse. She dealt with the Indians and trappers, and later on started a fish cannery and saltery. In one year she put up two thousand barrels of salted salmon. She made considerable money, which she invested in mining. She went in the gold stampede to Sunrise, on Thurnagain Arm, where she made so much that she might have retired in comfort. Then bad luck came. She put her winnings into unsuccessful properties and lost them. She went back to the roadhouse business and established little hotels at Hope City and Sunrise. These were a success and she gradually accumulated some property. In the meantime her daughter was growing up and Mother White decided to leave Alaska and go to the States to educate her. She moved to Chicago and opened a little store there, which supported her until Martha's education was finished.

And then came that longing to go back to Alaska that permeates the souls of all who have made their homes here. It so obsessed Mrs. White that she left her daughter in Chicago and went alone to the North. With tears in her eyes, she told me how she went back to the mining-camps of Hope and Sunrise. Many of the old prospectors whom she had known were still there, and she felt that here were her friends and her home. She returned to Chicago to get her daughter, and when the work on the Alaskan Railroad began she was one of the first on the ground at the new town of Anchorage. She came in with a stock of lumber and canvas, and before a rail was laid or any excavation begun she had put up tents down on the flats for eating and lodging. Her sleeping tent was equipped with bunks, one over the other, like those of a sleeping-car, and each bed brought her a dollar a night. When the new site for Anchorage was chosen, she built a frame hotel on the main street.

Culinary skill also was the route along which Mrs. Harriet Pullen, of Pullen House, in Skagway, started toward prosperity. Her kindness to the old miners and stranded prospectors won for her the name "Mother of the North." Mr. Carpenter, who stopt at her hotel, writes:

Mrs. Pullen came to Skagway at the time of the gold rush to the Klondike. The daughter of a well-to-do settler on Puget

WHERE WOMAN IS A REAL HOME-BUILDER

In Alaska the settler's wife actually helps erect the house.

Sound, she was a widow with three little sons at the time gold was discovered. She decided to go to the gold-mines. She was almost penniless when she landed in Alaska, and when a miner came to the steamer to hire a cook for his camp she asked for the job and got it. She did well there, and later on became the cook for a boarding-house, where her sour-dough flapjacks, soda-biscuits and apple-pies were soon famous. Seeing that big money was being made in freighting goods over the

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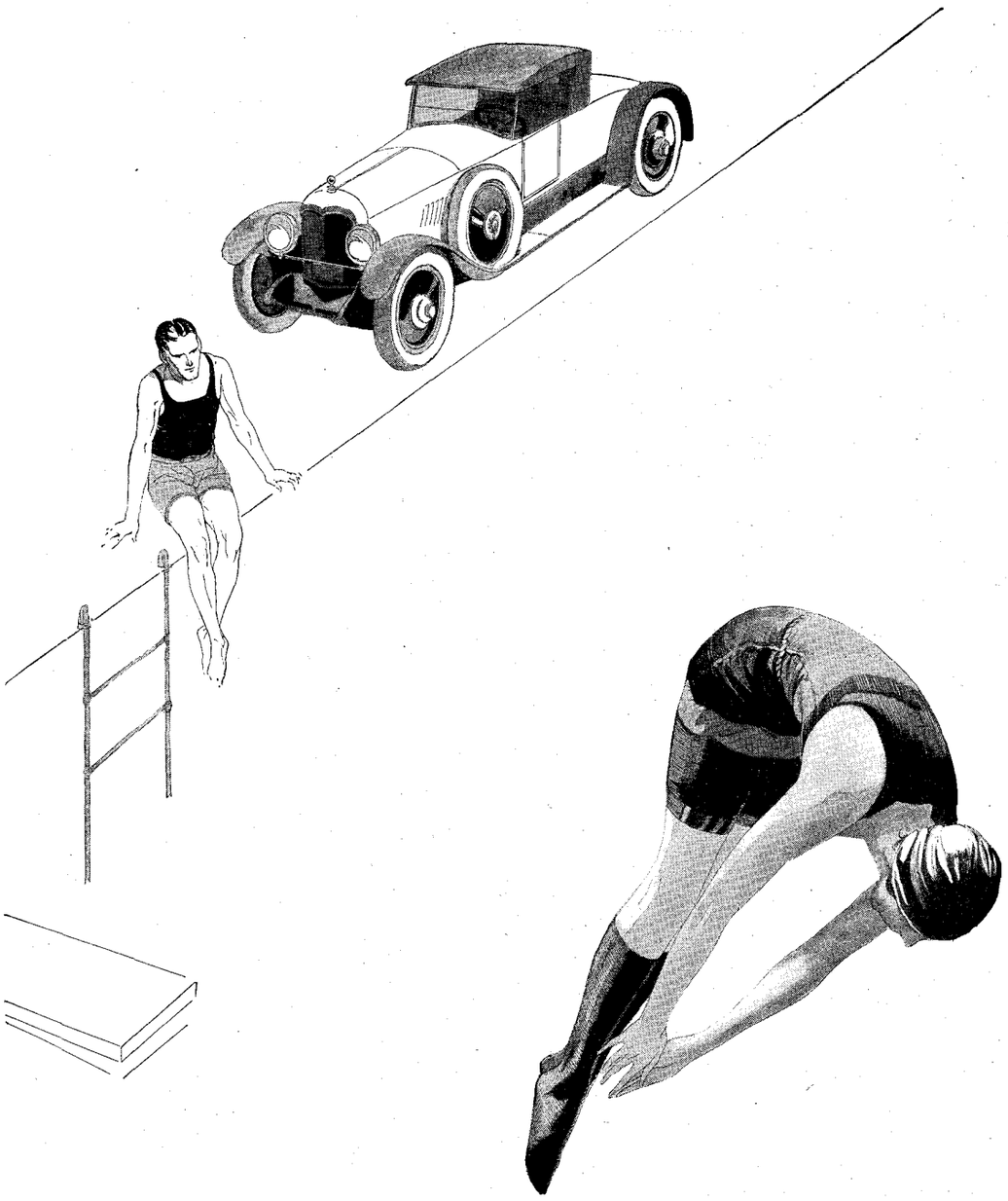
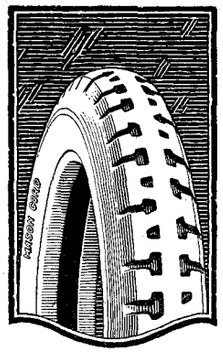


MASON CORDS

THOSE, whose keen appreciation is as unfailing as youth, find in Mason Cords that rare dependability of the thoroughbred. More and more the conviction grows that for *true value* these proficient tires are the sensible buy. And so one sees them in ever increasing numbers on the finest cars in the land.



Branches in Principal Cities

THE MASON TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY. *KENT, OHIO*

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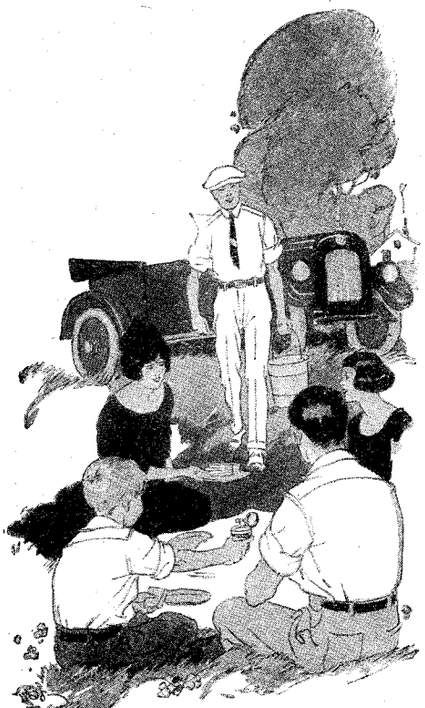

Motoring

These are the days when you answer "the call of the open."

These are the days when you pack the kit or lunch basket and seek the places of pure air and budding nature.

And how the fresh air does sharpen the appetite. Take plenty of lunch.

A better spread for your sandwiches than Kraft Cheese—in tins—is not made. If the lunch kit is full, toss a tin or two into the car; it will be safe; and fresh; and good, when you get there.

Kraft Cheese is not "just cheese." It's different—very much so—and that difference is the thing you'll like. That exquisite flavor of Kraft Cheese doesn't just happen; we do it by blending; by making good cheese better. We make eight kinds, but only *one* quality.

No rind—it spreads. No waste—100% cheese.
***Cheese Recipe Book* FREE**

J. L. KRAFT & BROS. CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

KRAFT-MacLAREN CHEESE CO., LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

mountains, she sent her first savings back to Seattle and brought in six horses from her father's farm. She also imported a wagon, and started freighting over the trail. She drove the horses herself, making her customers load their own goods. She got such high rates that she was soon clearing twenty-five dollars a day.

At the end of the first season she was one thousand dollars ahead, and this gave her enough to build a cottage and start a hotel. From that time on she has been able not only to live well and make money, but to give her children as good an education as our country affords. The boys went to school in Skagway, where they worked at odd hours and during vacation to help their mother. Later they were sent to the United States to college. The youngest boy was drowned at Juneau. One of the other two was the first appointee from Alaska to West Point, and another graduated at the University of Washington. Both sons did valiant service in the World War. General Pershing said he wished he had a regiment of Pullens.

Another woman came north from Juneau, where she had been working in a laundry. She was blonde, forty-five years of age, but so stout and rugged that she pulled her own sled, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, from Lake Lindeman through to Lake Le Barge, and made her way on down to Circle City. She started a laundry and bake-shop, selling her bread for from fifty cents to a dollar a loaf. Later on she came to the Klondike and staked out a claim on Eldorado Creek, from which she realized three hundred thousand dollars. . . .

One woman over seventy-five years old came north with the rush. She had no money to get over the trail, so she started in selling newspapers at from twenty-five to fifty cents each, the current prices of those days. She was so old that she aroused sympathy, and a rich miner would often give her five dollars for a paper and tell her to keep the change. All this time she was sleeping in a piano box in a little cabin. Friends, fearing she would freeze during the winter, got her people in Montana to write her to come home. When she left Skagway she had two thousand dollars earned in her newspaper-selling.

Lovers of adventure stories have for years been regaled with accounts of the death-defying exploits and dangers encountered by the resolute men whom the lure of lucre had led to Alaska. The biographical bits cited above bear out Mr. Carpenter's contention that the women, too, of the gold-rush days "did all sorts of things and underwent every hardship to get to the gold-mines." As in the case of the men, many were stranded at Skagway or Dyea, the ports at the foot of the mountains over which the trails led to the gold-camps. Nowadays this old type of roughly drest frontierwomen is rapidly disappearing, we are told, because—

The mining of the rich camps is going into the hands of large capital, and there are but few women who have big mining investments. Margaret Mitchell, who called herself the Quartz Queen of the Klondike, believed that the hundred and eighty-odd million dollars' worth of gold that has been washed out in grains and dust from the creeks and basin of the Klondike must have been ground off from rich veins near by. In her search for the mother lodes, for years she took up and bought quartz claims. Some of her properties are said to carry good values.

Margaret Mitchell was always one of the first to rush to every new mining-field and in this way she got the nickname "Stampede Mag." She also watched out for claims that lapsed through the careless

SHE HIT IT, TOO

Martha White, first white child born on Cook Inlet, was selected to drive the initial spike in the Government railway.

ness of owners in failing to do the assessment work annually required. Every now and then she picked up a valuable claim, and sometimes one belonging to the big capitalists. I understand that when she jumped one such claim the millionaires had to pay her six thousand dollars before she would release the new title just acquired. I met "Stampede" Mitchell and found her a bronze-faced, energetic woman of middle age, with a firm faith in the existence of quartz gold in the upper Yukon.

The author and traveler then turns attention to the latest acquisition in Alaskan city scenery—the "new woman," who, even in running a restaurant, does so in the up-to-date manner unknown to her pioneering sisters. Says Mr. Carpenter:

At Anchorage I often breakfasted at the "Two Girls' Waffle House." The "two girls" were bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked

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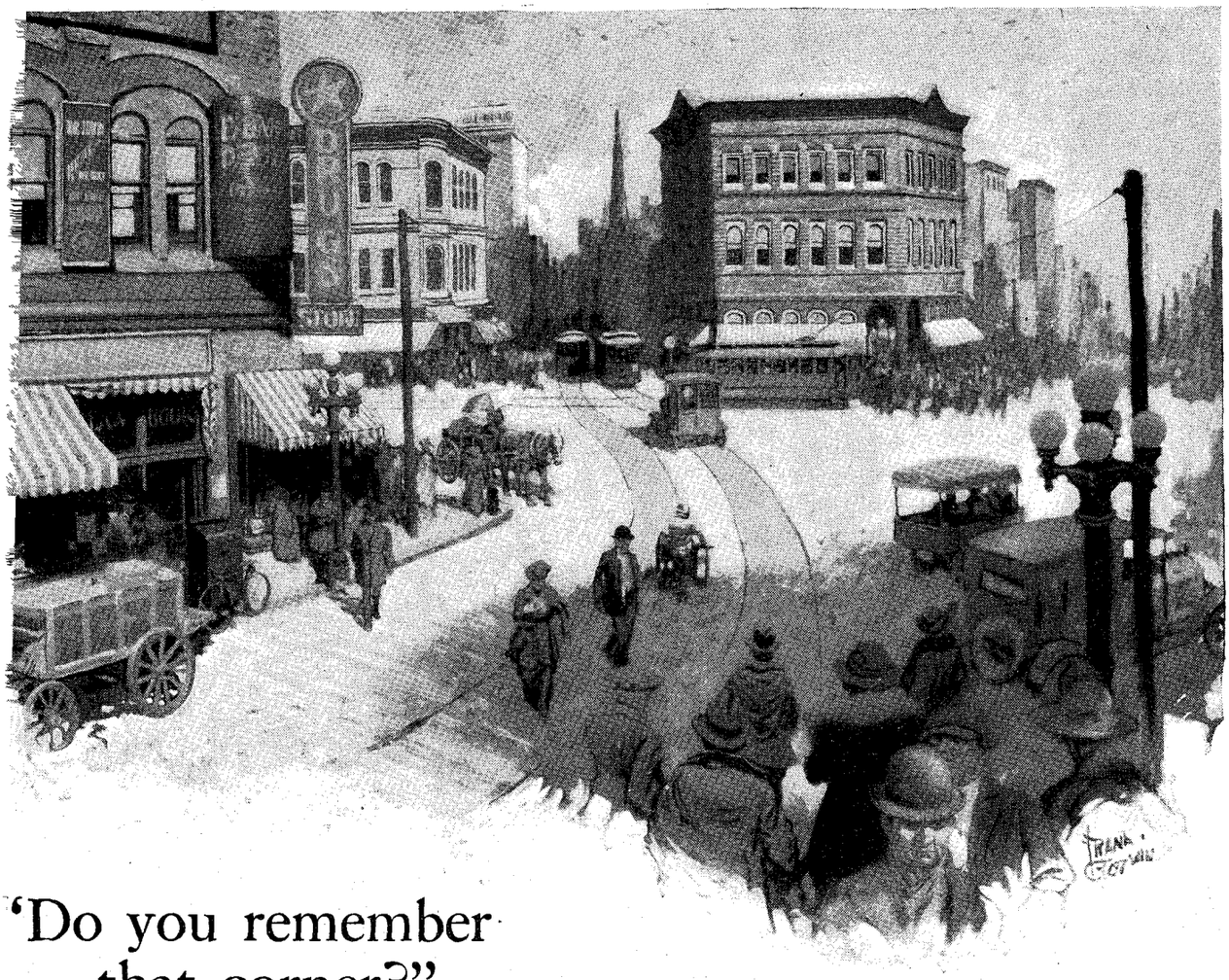

'Do you remember that corner?"

THIRTY years ago it was a waste of weeds, off the beaten track of the town. For years it bore a sign which read: "FOR SALE—CHEAP." In the eyes of most men it was just a vacant lot—but in the vision of one man it was a thriving center of the future.

To-day old residents point it out and say: "Thirty years ago I could have bought that corner for next to nothing —and now it is worth a fortune. Old So-and-So was certainly lucky that he bought it when he did!"

A little further out, off the beaten track of the town to-day, are other thriving centers of to-morrow. And in the eyes of all but a few men they are only vacant lots.

So it is in every field of enterprise. Thirty years ago, when advertising was a waste of money in the eyes of many, it was a road to untouched markets in the vision of the few. Over there in the corner drug store in the town we picture, are two competing products. One of them is in demand so many times a day that the druggist could find it with his eyes closed. The other is so seldom called for that when its name is mentioned the druggist has to ponder whether it is in his stock. Beyond the beaten track of his business, one manufacturer saw a greater market; the other passed it by.

To-day, in scores of industries, both new and old, both great and small, untouched markets wait. Like the once neglected corners that now are thriving centers, they wait for those with vision "to see what others do not see, to see further than they see, to see *before* they see."

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

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What BUICK brought

IN a tiny factory in Flint, a rugged automobile was built and named the Buick.

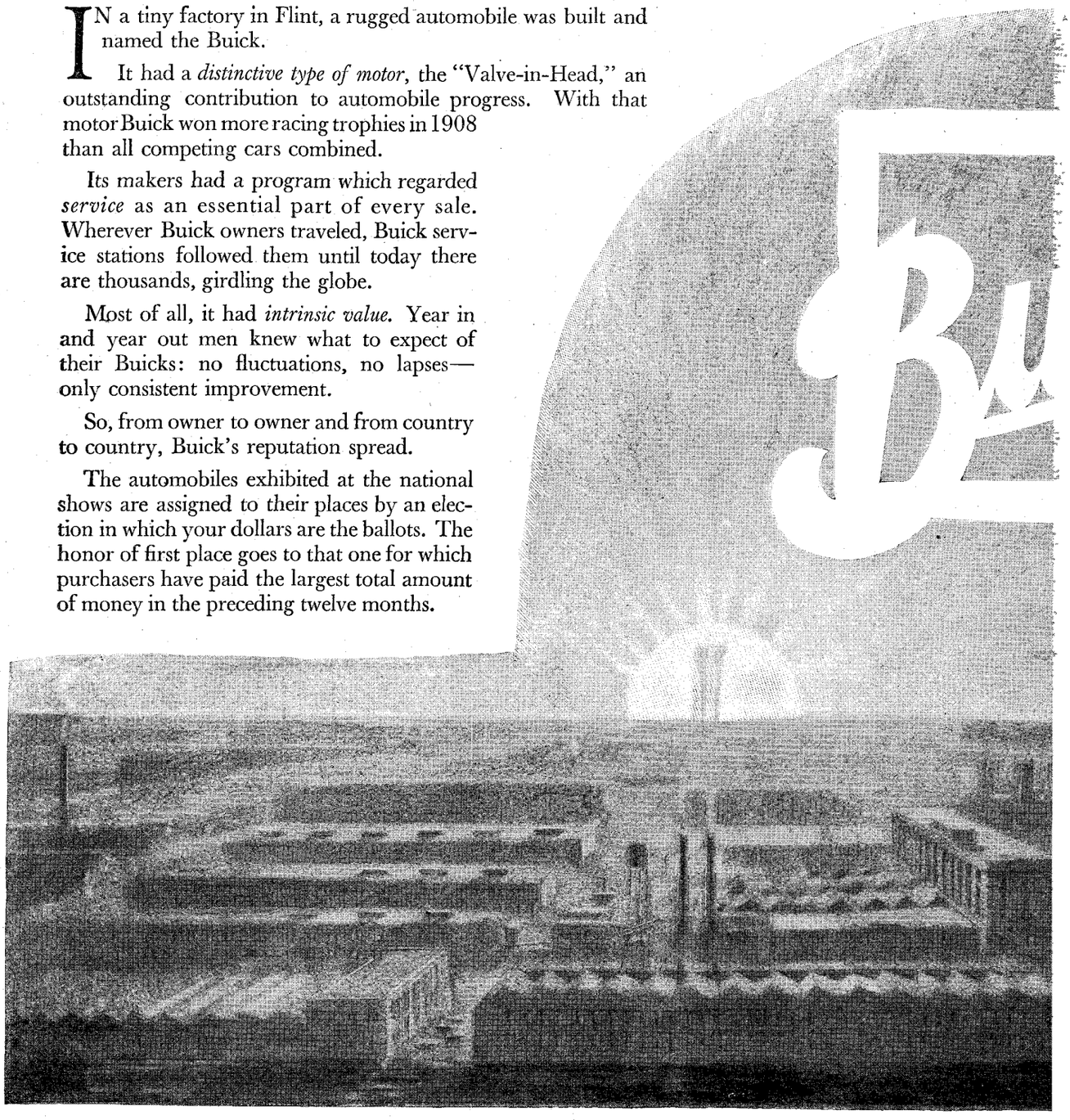
It had a *distinctive type of motor*, the "Valve-in-Head," an outstanding contribution to automobile progress. With that motor Buick won more racing trophies in 1908 than all competing cars combined.

Its makers had a program which regarded *service* as an essential part of every sale. Wherever Buick owners traveled, Buick service stations followed them until today there are thousands, girdling the globe.

Most of all, it had *intrinsic value.* Year in and year out men knew what to expect of their Buicks: no fluctuations, no lapses—only consistent improvement.

So, from owner to owner and from country to country, Buick's reputation spread.

The automobiles exhibited at the national shows are assigned to their places by an election in which your dollars are the ballots. The honor of first place goes to that one for which purchasers have paid the largest total amount of money in the preceding twelve months.



GENERAL

Maker of PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS

BUICK · CADILLAC · CHEVROLET · OAKLAND · OLDSMOBILE · GMC TRUCKS

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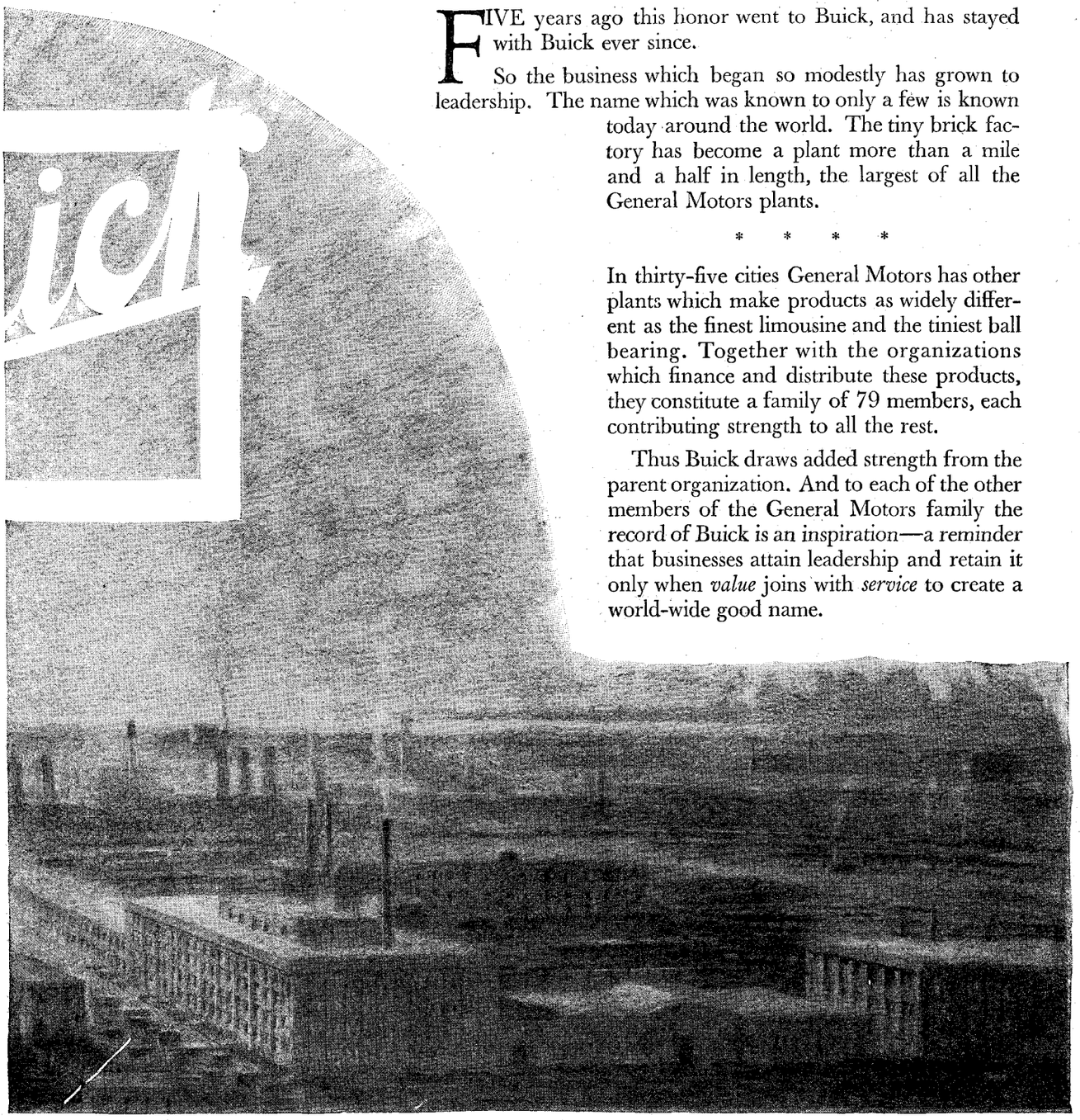
to GENERAL MOTORS



FIVE years ago this honor went to Buick, and has stayed with Buick ever since.

So the business which began so modestly has grown to leadership. The name which was known to only a few is known today around the world. The tiny brick factory has become a plant more than a mile and a half in length, the largest of all the General Motors plants.

* * * *

In thirty-five cities General Motors has other plants which make products as widely different as the finest limousine and the tiniest ball bearing. Together with the organizations which finance and distribute these products, they constitute a family of 79 members, each contributing strength to all the rest.

Thus Buick draws added strength from the parent organization. And to each of the other members of the General Motors family the record of Buick is an inspiration—a reminder that businesses attain leadership and retain it only when *value* joins with *service* to create a world-wide good name.

MOTORS

Its Divisions and Subsidiaries make ACCESSORIES, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT
which contribute to the merit of many other trustworthy cars

Delco and Remy Electrical Equipment • Harrison Radiators • Jacox Steering Gears • Fisher Bodies • AC Spark Plugs—AC Speedometers
New Departure Ball Bearings • Klaxon Warning Signals • Hyatt Roller Bearings • Jaxon Rims • Delco Light and Power Plants and Frigidaire
Brown-Lipe-Chapin Differential Gears • Lancaster Steel Products • Inland Steering Wheels • Dayton Wright Special Bodies

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When is a rubber band not a rubber band?

The value of a rubber band is in its elasticity. It adjusts itself automatically to every requirement of its use.

When it ceases to expand or contract, it ceases to be useful.

A good heating system should be as flexible as a rubber band.

If it is, you can—

heat all radiators simultaneously, regardless of their distance from the boiler—and

you can heat any radiator as much or as little as required to meet weather conditions.

Send for this Free Book

It tells about:

Steam Heat
Hot Water Heat
Vacuum Systems
Vapor Heat

The principles underlying all these systems.

It tells something that perhaps you never knew—that the most important part of a heating plant is not the furnace—heater—valves—boiler or radiators—but that there is something else *far more important.*

So don't delay—if you want to know what it is—send for the book today.

THE HERMAN NELSON CORPORATION
1817 Third Avenue - Moline, Illinois

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

plump young women who came from Seattle to Anchorage when it was first started and opened an eating-place on the flats. When the town was moved to the hills they put their house on a wagon and moved with the times. Whenever I went to meals at their place the counter was filled, for their waffles served hot from the griddle with plenty of good butter, syrup and coffee were enough to make a hungry man's mouth water.

I found many other women in business at Anchorage. Some were typists, others clerks in stores, and others proprietors of shops of their own. There was a woman barber on Fourth Street, and one of the best dry-goods and notions stores in town was kept by a pretty red-haired girl under thirty. Another young lady who had come up from Illinois and was staying at my hotel told me she had always pined for the free life of the North and was going to open a millinery shop. She had a thousand dollars' worth of stock coming up from the States.

But what about the domestic woman, the one who yearns neither for mining nor for merchandising? Is she an unknown species in Alaska? Fortunately not, according to Mr. Carpenter, who implies that tho less picturesque than her freedom-loving sisters, she is numerically in the majority. First of all there is the homesteader, who is content to go out into the virtual wilderness with her husband to win a living from a land which can be surprizingly bountiful. She is really a pioneer, a "throwback" toward the gold-rush days. Secondly and most unexpectedly, one finds the Northland towns honeycombed with the kind of woman who could pass anywhere as the wife of almost any middle-class husband in "the States." It is with such in mind that Mr. Carpenter declares:

The larger towns of the Alaska of to-day have perhaps one-half as many women as men. The tents and the shacks of the past have given place to comfortable homes with gardens and flowers, and the social conditions are not far different from those of the towns of the States. Every town of any size has a women's club like that at Nome. The Juneau Women's Club recently gave a reception to the Women's Club of Douglas Island. It was held in the city hall, and among the papers read was one on English literature, another on the cathedral towns of Europe, and a third on early English, with readings from Chaucer.

The Fairbanks Club has been especially interested in civic matters. Its members write editorials for the local newspapers on how to improve sanitary and educational conditions; and they have done a great deal to help the town. The same is true of every women's club in the country from Ketchikan to Nome. The clubs keep close watch on the schools, and all of them are more or less literary in character. The women of Alaska come from all parts of the world, and many of them have traveled extensively. They have broad ideas of public affairs and their discussions take a wide range.

Regarding the Kegoayah Kozga, or Northern Lights, "the up-and-coming women's club of Nome," the writer notes that—

This club reflects the dawn of woman's work in northern Alaska. The Kegaoyah Kozga has its own house, a delightful little cottage on one of the main streets of Nome, and even has a surplus in its treasury. It has its civic events, its clean-up day, its annual entertainment for husbands of the members, and its yearly farewell party for those going "outside" for the winter. Its study classes run throughout the year. The women who belong to it are typical of the cultured women in other parts of the territory. They are well drest, well bred, and well educated. Not a few are college graduates, and all are more hospitable than is common throughout the States. Many of them have lived in Alaska for years, and their stories of conditions, present and past, are especially interesting.

WORLD WAR MEDALS AND A NEWLY DISCOVERED HERO

"THE Book of Heroes is finished and closed," says *The American Legion Weekly* (New York) by way of comment on recent dissolving of the American War Department World War Decorations Board. The Navy Board was disbanded three years ago, so "nothing but a special act of Congress can reopen the lists thus closed," and this is unlikely, we are told, "unless there is another war." Some idea of the magnitude of the work of these decorations commissions is gained from the fact that—

Nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight military and naval decorations were conferred by the United States for feats of valor and exceptional service during the war. These comprise 105 awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor, 95 of which were given by the Army and ten by the Navy; 5,957 of the Distinguished Service Cross (Army); 1,878 of the distinguished Service Medal (Army); 1,507 of the Navy Cross; and 321 of the Distinguished Service Medal (Navy). Of these awards 8,788 were made to Americans and 980 to foreigners, including Medals of Honor to the Unknown Soldiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. The foregoing figures do not include 106 awards of the oak-leaf cluster to the D. S. C., signifying more than one act sufficient to justify the award of a Distinguished Service Cross, nor do they include about 27,000 Army citations for bravery which entitle the holders to wear a silver star on their Victory Medal, or 650 letters of commendation by the Navy.

Separate legislation created the Army and Navy awards for the World War, and the regulations under which the medals were bestowed by the separate services differed in some particulars. No naval medals were awarded until after the Armistice, and awards were completed just three years ago. The Army began the distribution of decorations immediately after the creation of the D. S. C. and D. S. M. by law in July of 1918. Originally the law forbade awards after April 7, 1922, but so many recommendations that had not been acted upon at that time were in the War Department files that the time limit was extended one year. A board of seven officers headed by Brigadier-General

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LINCOLN ARC WELDING

Built By Electric Arc Welding

LOOK at the variety of steel products shown here! Think who the best known firms are in each of these different lines.

Then investigate their plants and you will find them using Lincoln Arc Welders for their most important work.

They are welding these products at far less cost than former methods of manufacture and still making them better and stronger. They are advertising the use of electric arc welding and making sales capital out of it because the public knows it to be a superior process.

Every manufacturer who joins together steel sheets, plates, angles, or shapes by other methods will sooner or later come to the consideration of electric arc welding.

Makers of iron and steel products are turning to arc welding today as fast as Lincoln Welding Engineers can seek them out and show them the facts.

We can send from any of our branch offices an engineer skilled in electric arc welding who will tell you whether you can use the process and if so how much it will save.

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Offices and Factory
CLEVELAND, OHIO
The Lincoln Electric Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto—Montreal
Manufacturers also of the famous

LINCOLN MOTORS

Branch Offices
New York City
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Detroit
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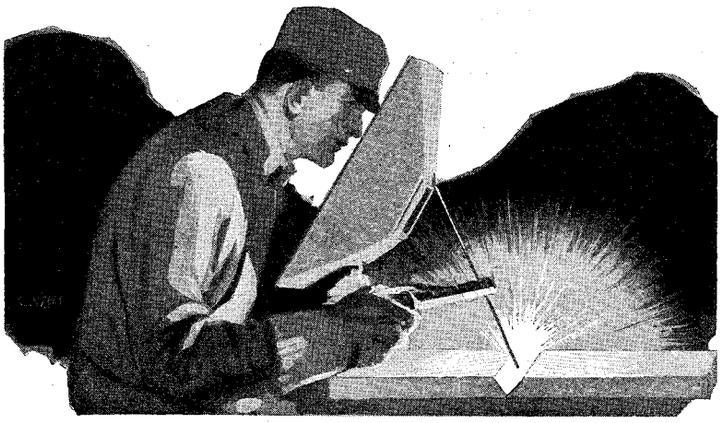

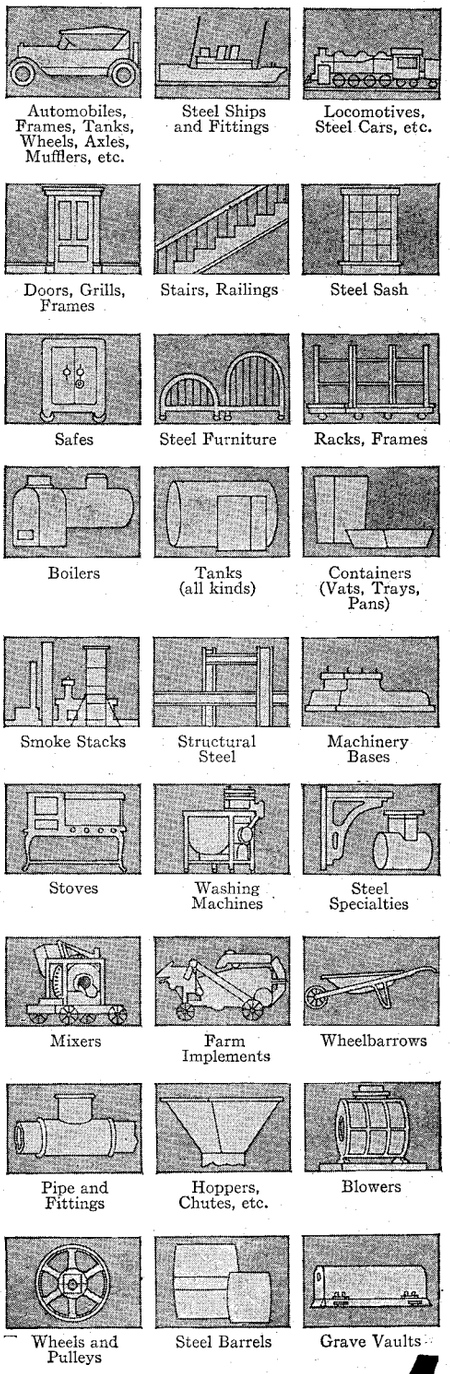

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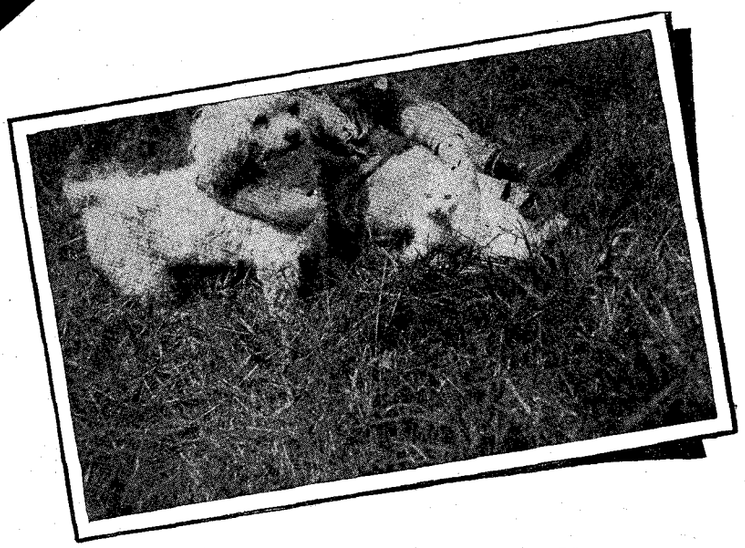
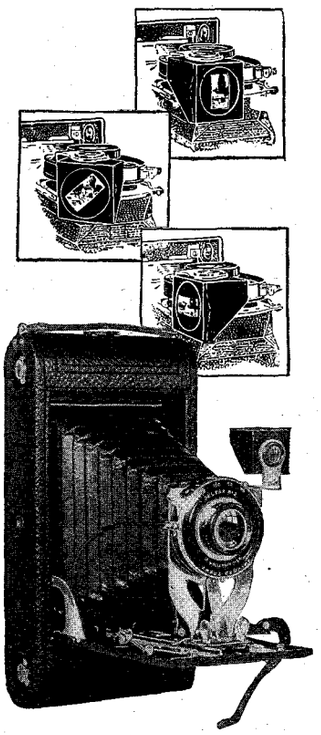


"It *had* to be Billie's head that was cut off



No 3 A Ansco Jr. 3¼ x 5½ pictures. R. R. Lens, 6½ in. focus, Deltax Shutter. Speeds up to 1/100 second as well as Bulb and Time. Others this size $30 and $55.

and I did *so* want that particular picture of him."

How many times has this happened to your snapshots? It need never happen again if you choose the No. 3 A Ansco Junior. The Automatic Finder, an exclusive Ansco device, shows the image *just as it is caught on the film* and makes "cutting off" practically impossible.

This Automatic Finder is only one of several exclusive features which recommend this high grade sturdily built camera to expert and beginner alike. Each one not only adds to its simplicity of operation but means a much higher percentage of good pictures. Best of all, though not at all bulky, it takes the post-card size pictures so popular this year. Include it in your vacation outfit.

Here is the film of good results

Ansco Speedex Film in the red box with the yellow band may be obtained almost anywhere. It's ideal for out-door work where changeable light conditions are the rule. Why?—in any make of camera its wider range of exposure makes it "fit the light." Ask for it.

ANSCO COMPANY, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The film in the red box with the yellow band. Fits any make of camera.

CAMERAS ANSCO FILM

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

H. H. Bandholtz worked up to the last day of the allotted time. Most careful study was given each case.

The imposition of these safeguards has put our decorations on a high plane indeed. The Medal of Honor is ranked with the Victoria Cross of the British Empire, which hitherto had been regarded by international experts as the most precious symbol of valor in the world.

As might have been expected, the Decorations Board, in clearing off its desks preparatory to writing "finis" to its work, stumbled upon several deserving cases which were all but crowded out of consideration. The article declares that—

The most conspicuous example of belated official recognition of a Great War hero is the case of Daniel R. Edwards, former private 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, First Division. The last Medal of Honor awarded was for Edwards, who at the same time received a D. S. C. and two citations, entitling him to as many silver stars in his Victory ribbon. With only two exceptions Edwards is the only man who wears both the Medal of Honor and the D. S. C., and he is the only living man who won both in the World War.

"He has the most courageous heart I have ever seen in a man," said Major-General Robert Lee Bullard, who decorated Edwards. "His acts of bravery seem almost beyond belief, and yet they are nearly equaled by the spirit with which, in his crippled condition, he has faced civil life."

It seems almost impossible that such feats as those of Edwards should have been overlooked so long. He received the D. S. C. for bravery at Cantigny in May of 1918. He was bayoneted at his gun early in the fight, but remained at his post, keeping up a steady fire which enabled the Infantry to advance. He then repulsed two attempts at counter-attack and again was severely wounded. He drest his own wounds and continued to operate his machine-gun throughout the day, refusing to be evacuated until his company was relieved.

Private Edwards rejoined his company on the eve of the assault south of Soissons in July, and on the opening day of the battle won the Medal of Honor "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity over and beyond the call of duty." In the advance Edwards' right arm was torn off by a direct hit from an enemy shell. Taking a pistol in his left hand he leapt into an enemy trench, slew four Germans and captured four. A moment later a shell killed one of the prisoners and took off one of Edwards' legs. "The bravery of Private Edwards," concludes the citation, "now a tradition in his battalion, again caused the morale of his comrades to be raised to a high pitch."

Edwards enlisted in Bruceville, Texas, on the day war was declared. He is now completing a course in journalism at Columbia University, New York City. He is a leader of student activities, and has done much for the advancement of his disabled comrades in training at the university. He has been of great service to the Government in the solution of problems affecting the rehabilitation of disabled men. He is married.

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Letters from all over America

tell how this fresh corrective food is restoring health to thousands

Already we have received thousands of them. Hundreds more come every week—letters from men and women of all ages, in every walk of life.

All telling how Fleischmann's Yeast has helped them!

One of the most universal ailments is constipation. Comparatively few people realize what it means to be wholly free from it—the strength and vigor of a body really free from poisons. That accounts for the enthusiasm of many of these writers who have suffered from constipation for years, and now suddenly realize that they are restored to normal health.

Every cake of Fleischmann's Yeast consists of millions of tiny living plants which soften and increase the bulk of the waste matter. This greater bulk gently encourages the intestinal muscles to act, and at the same time *strengthens* them by offering just the resistance they need.

Every such action *gives these intestinal muscles normal, natural exercise* (something that violent cathartics can never do) and so gradually trains them back to a strong, healthy, active state.

Your own physician will heartily endorse this principle of relieving constipation by naturally exercising the intestinal muscles. Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast—yeast in its natural fresh form. Recent experiments have shown that yeast corrects constipation only when its cells are alive and active—that it loses its laxative effect when these cells are "killed" and dried.

Fleischmann's Yeast, like any other food, must be *eaten regularly* to secure results. Eat at least two or three cakes a day—plain, or dissolved in water, milk or fruit juices—preferably half an hour before a meal or the last thing at night. Get several cakes at a time—they will keep several days in a cool, dry place. Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast! All grocers have it. Send for free booklet, "The New Found Value of Fleischmann's Yeast in Building Health." The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

Constipation corrected—skin and complexion cleared—run-down condition built up

The following are typical extracts from the letters we receive every day: "Nothing equal to it as a strength builder and corrector of constipation"—"My vitality is back to normal and every morning I get up full of pep and ambition"—"Constipation has completely disappeared"—"The boils disappeared after the first week, and now I never need laxatives"—"I can truly say it has made me feel 100% better than I have felt since I left the farm some 15 years ago."

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This outfit exactly as pictured $1.00 complete.

A Case of Better Shaves

THE best razor in the world, in the best case made, is yours for $1.00 when you buy the Ever-Ready "Touring" De Luxe.

The case of the "Touring," as illustrated above, is wrought of heavy brass, nickel plated and burnished to a lasting lustre. The cover is gracefully domed and closes with a spring button lock. The interior is lined throughout with velvet and satin of rich effect.

The Ever-Ready Razor in the "Touring" set is triple nickeled and guaranteed for ten years. Triple nickel plating is the only durable and sanitary plating for safety razors. The handle is of the new heavy hexagon. type, designed to "set" comfortably in the hand. The Ever-Ready Radio Blades which come with the set are marvels of lasting keenness. They will give you the quickest, cleanest shaves you ever experienced—real "*shaves De Luxe.*"

The Ever-Ready Razor requires no troublesome adjustment; simply slip the blade into the frame, snap down the top, and the blade is locked at the correct angle.

Examine the Ever-Ready De Luxe Models, of which this is one, and you will see for yourself that in every way—sturdiness of build, luxury of appointments, and all around *quality*, they are built to rigid $5.00 specifications. Sold by dealers everywhere.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION
Also Makers of Ever-Ready Shaving Brushes
FACTORIES - - BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EVER-READY RADIO BLADES 6 FOR 40¢

Ever-Ready
SAFETY RAZOR
$3 Models Now $1

CENSORSHIP OR NOT

Continued from page 29

plays while permitting the Sunday papers to broadcast pages and pages of the same kind of material, and to the very same public, including the children?

"No one is pretending to say that the moving-picture plays have been what they should have been. The trouble with the whole moving-picture situation is that the pictures are being violently criticized by people who do not see them regularly. In my opinion, the big producing companies are working out their own salvation and improving their output every day. The whole plan of censorship is repulsive to the hard common sense of the American people. Our people do not wish to be spoon-fed and protected. Whenever they have a chance to register their opinion, I am sure they will line up with Massachusetts, which voted down censorship by a plurality of three hundred and forty thousand."

Mr. George Barr McCutcheon puts the matter of censorship up to the writer himself, reminding him that he should study the difference between liberty and license:

"I am convinced that clean books, clean plays and clean scenarios can be produced without the aid or direction of censors. Nothing, it seems to me, could be simpler than the writing of clean stories, clean plays and clean movies. We do not need a censor to tell us whether or when our books and plays are harmful, indecent or unfit to be presented to the general public. We know without being told. If an author writes a filthy book, no one knows better than he that it is filthy. I doubt very much if there is an author in America, or a playwright, who is so simple and so ingenuous that he does not know the difference between right and wrong, between the clean and the unclean. Assuming that to be true, the author who presents his wares to the public, knowing them to be foul, deserves the same treatment that is properly meted out to the purveyors of tainted meats and the like.

"I believe in censorship—but I believe that the writer should be his own censor. He should study the difference between liberty and license.

"I am naturally opposed to an established censorship, such as that which is being proposed and advocated. It is a reflection upon an honorable profession; it makes the innocent suffer with the guilty. As I understand it, we will all be guilty until proved innocent.

"However, if there is no other way to clean our rapidly spreading Augean stables —which, after all, belong to us, tho but few of us enter them—if there is no other way to check the spirit of literary lust, I am for the censorship. If we will not keep our premises clean, then somebody should do it for us.

"It is only too apparent that we fear and abhor the censor; on the other hand, we have but little fear of the law. Indeed, there are those among us whose fame rests almost entirely upon the fact that one or more of their works have been 'suppress' by the law. The law has worked them no injury. On the contrary, it has made them noticeable.

"I do not believe that the writing of vicious novels is the 'life work' of any

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author. Granted that 'sufficient unto the the day is the evil thereof,' I hope I may be pardoned for suggesting that it is merely his 'day's work.' "

Prof. Bliss Perry has given expression to his views already in a publication issued by the Watch and Ward Society of Boston, on "Pernicious Books." In his reply on our question he refers us to this book in which he recommends that a man be permitted to print what he pleases, but thereafter be held to legal accountability for what he has written. Continuing:

"That sound old doctrine is exactly what the Watch and Ward Society is following to-day. It believes in no censorship except that which one of its agents has called the democratic censorship of law. If, in the opinion of a magistrate, a given book is actionable, then legal proceedings may be begun against it, and a decision of judge or jury follows. Any citizen can go to court to complain of an immoral book. . . . No book can possibly be suppresst in this country by any secret body of inquisitors.

"It is either suppresst in the open court room by one's fellow-citizens, or it is not suppresst at all.

"I qualify this statement in one respect only. It has sometimes been found, after a magistrate has decided that a given book is actionable, that responsible booksellers in one city or another have agreed not to sell it. That may be construed as 'suppression' by some indignant author.

"A great outcry has been raised against 'self-appointed censors,' but, unless an author has broken the State or Federal statutes, he has nothing whatever to fear. What writers and publishers of indecent books are really afraid of is not inquisitors but the law. They maintain loudly that the State should not concern itself with the private morals of its citizens. But this is mere frivolity and ignorance of the statutes.

"The State endeavors by laws relating to public hygiene to protect innocent persons from the physical contamination of rotten men. It also endeavors to protect the public from the moral contamination of rotten books. It is partially successful. In the nature of the case it can never be completely successful, and it can not even be tolerably successful without the loyal cooperation of decent-minded private citizens.

"Cooperation and construction! That is what we aim for. Repressive measures, punitive measures, have their necessity as long as lawlessness is rampant and moral laxness meets us at every turn. But what we all want is not merely a campaign against unclean books but a campaign for clean books.

"Let us buy into the rising market of decency. When we buy coal, we want coal and not shale and black sand. Let us have a consumers' strike against books that are not books at all, but only psychopathic cases in covers. The time is ripe for it. When you are hauling on a rope in a sailboat there are moments when all you can do is to hang on, without gaining anything; then the wind shifts or eases a bit, and you can take up the slack. I believe the hour has come, in this matter of pernicious books, to take up the slack. I believe the great public is with us."

Dr Maurice Francis Egan's reply is an

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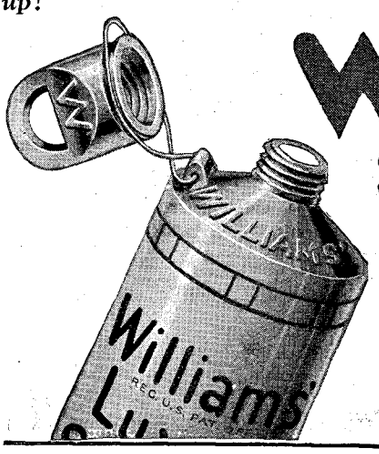

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CENSORSHIP OR NOT
Continued

arraignment of the public for its carelessness and indifference to its own inherent duties, and he makes a candid comparison between our carelessness and the circumspection exercised by the French:

"I can understand the value of an Index Expurgatorius at Rome or under the direction of any religious body for the correction and condemnation of such errors as may affect scrupulously defined dogma or morality; but in our country, where definitions left to ignorance, prejudice, or overscrupulousness might produce a confusion of judgment, I think that no legal body of censors ought to be appointed with arbitrary power. It seems strange to me that in a country which boasts of the best system of public education in the world and the high tone of its morals, public opinion could not be depended upon to boycott indecency and flagrant immorality presented in written words. It is an outrageous condition of things when one finds parents so indifferent and so ignorant and so indolent that they dare not censor the reading of their children. The French, after all, in spite of the calumnies leveled against them, carefully protect young people from indecent books—and not with the assistance of the law."

Prof. Brander Matthews writes that, from his knowledge of the history of censorship in Europe, he is inclined to think that any further legislative restriction would do more harm than good, and therefore he would leave the suppression of flagrant indecency in the hands of the police. Outside of Mr. Broun, already quoted, only one other person intimately connected with the theater as critical producer responded to our inquiry. That other is Mr. J. Ranken Towse of the New York *Evening Post*, whose answer we append:

"Theoretically, I believe in censorship of an ideal kind, founded upon common sense, good taste and literary scholarship. Of the possibility of the practical establishment of anything of the kind, I am exceedingly doubtful. Therefore, I regard all experiments in that direction as likely to result in great and ridiculous abuses."

Censorship would be likely to be anathema among those of our so-called "advanced" writers who are for convenience classified as the younger generation, and we have two replies from individuals who might not disapprove for themselves of such a classification. First Mr. Sherwood Anderson, whose recent book "Many Marriages" has caused eyes to be cast askance in his direction, and then Mr. Scott Fitzgerald, whose dealings with the flapper generation have placed him somewhat in the position of a leadership of schools. Mr. Anderson first:

"Surely I do not believe in censorship in the theater, literature, or in any of the arts. No censorship has ever worked. But then, you see, I do not believe in Prohibition either. A friend of mine,

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eaking of an acquaintance, said, 'The an is a nuisance. He obeys all the laws nd inconveniences every one. No one nows how to get along with such a fellow.'

"The Anglo-Saxons have a passion for king laws and breaking them and al- ly the bootlegging of forbidden books ured. Presently we shall have a tribe pornographic writers, catering to a arket what censorship we already have is building up.

"The whole notion is, I am sure, absurd."

Then Mr. Fitzgerald:

"The clean-book bill will be one of the most immoral measures ever adopted. It will throw American art back into the junk-heap where it rested comfortably between the Civil War and the World War. The really immoral books like 'Simon Called Peter' and 'Mumbo Jumbo' won't be touched, they'll attack Hergesheimer, Drieser, Anderson and Cabell, whom they detest because they can't understand. George Moore, Hardy and Anatole France who are unintelligible to children and idiots will be suppressed at once for debauching the morals of village clergymen."

As the final crack of the whip, we may e the archpriest of flippancy, Mr. H. L. encken, whose despair is probably not so great as his words might imply:

"In reply to your inquiry regarding censorship, I can only say that it seems to me to be useless to attempt to oppose the rastic restrictions now gradually getting o our laws. In the long run, the ad- ocates of comstockery are bound to win. his is a moral republic, and the spirit of its laws is obviously against the free interchange of ideas. Meanwhile, I see no reason for alarm. No matter what laws are passed, it will always be possible to evade them."

HOW JOHN BULL SEES A JOKE—To the average American who retains even the vaguest memories of his "Bleak House," the following priceless inquiry in the *International Book Review* must have brought a happy grin:

JARNDYCE *vs.* JARNDYCE

J. L., New York City—"Where can I read up the case of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce, recently referred to by one of our judges in censuring a counsel for dilatoriness? It is not in any of the law-books to which I have access."

The fact that this inquiry was joyously printed in the Questions and Answers department and naturally elicited an enormous number of kindly answers, certainly did nothing to dispel the happiness of the magazine's readers.

But our old friend, John Bull, bit, and bit hard. Being doubtless mindful of his undeserved reputation in America for not seeing jokes, he takes a high moral tone toward this Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce matter, and seizes the occasion to land a triumphant thrust at Americans in general. The humorous English magazine, *Punch*, publishes the inquiry, crediting it to an "American paper," and adds this gem of its own: "As no answer was appended, we gather that the editorial legal library had also been ransacked in vain."

The strange effect six tiny glands have upon our teeth

Startling new facts made known by the medical profession

Six tiny glands in the mouth are slowly drying up, scientists say.

Experiments have shown that they no longer pour forth sufficient fluids to neutralize and wash away the acids of the mouth.

If these glands could be kept in a normal condition it is apparent that tooth decay would be checked. The acids that cause tooth decay would be neutralized and the food particles which cause them washed away as fast as they collect.

Pebeco Tooth Paste was first prepared by a famous specialist for this purpose. He discovered a substance which gently restored the natural continuous flow of the mouth glands.

He found that as his patients rubbed this substance on their gums, the general condition of their mouths improved and tooth decay was checked.

Realizing the importance of this discovery, he gave his product to a chemical house to develop as a tooth paste—the now famous Pebeco Tooth Paste. Like so many scientists, he received no return for his discovery.

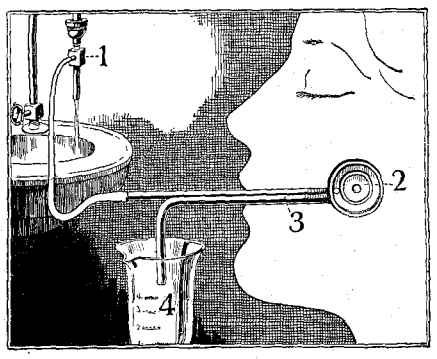
The peculiar effect of Pebeco

Pebeco Tooth Paste has a peculiar effect upon the salivary glands. The moment it enters the mouth it causes the glands to pour out a copious flow of alkaline saliva. This continues for a long time. The acids are neutralized and washed away as fast as they form.

Pebeco is neither acid nor alkaline. It does not attempt to change the quality of the saliva; that is regulated by Nature. It merely increases it to the normal amount.

In addition to restoring the mouth glands to normal action, Pebeco cleans and polishes the surface of the teeth without injuring the enamel or edge of the gums.

Take home a tube tonight and note its invigorating taste. Notice how moist and clean your mouth feels. 50c at all druggists. Manufactured only by Lehn & Fink, Inc.



The Sialometer—
a new instrument physicians use to study the glands of the mouth

A small air pump[1] sucks the body of the instrument[2] tightly against the inside of the cheek, directly over the opening of the gland. The saliva passes from this chamber through a silver tube[3] to a measuring flask[4]. The instrument can be worn while talking and eating. (See Journal of Experimental Psychology, Vol. 1, p. 462.)

Experiments with this sialometer have shown the reason why our salivary glands no longer flow normally. Our diet today is so soft and easily swallowed compared to the food Nature intended us to eat that chewing has become almost unnecessary. And it is this chewing that makes the glands work. The sialometer shows they are 20 times more active when we chew.

Primitive man had practically perfect teeth. Chewing hard, tough foods kept his mouth glands working.

Send coupon today for FREE tube of Pebeco

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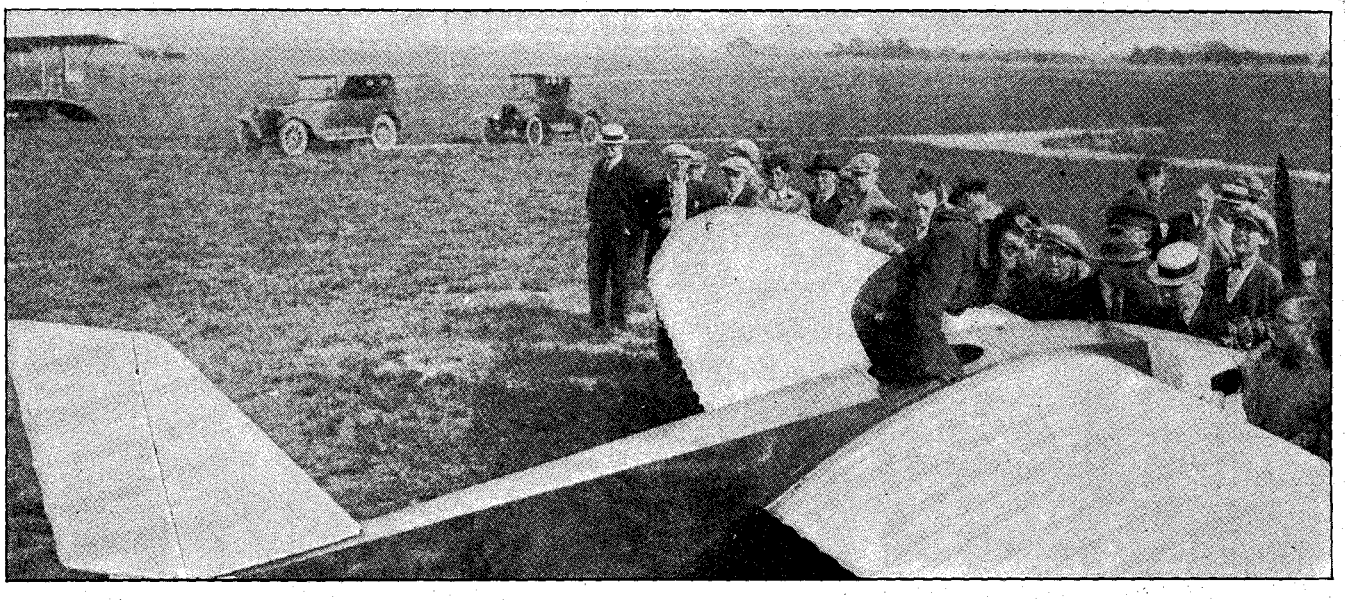


THE "FLYING FLIVVER" BEFORE IT "FLIVVERED"

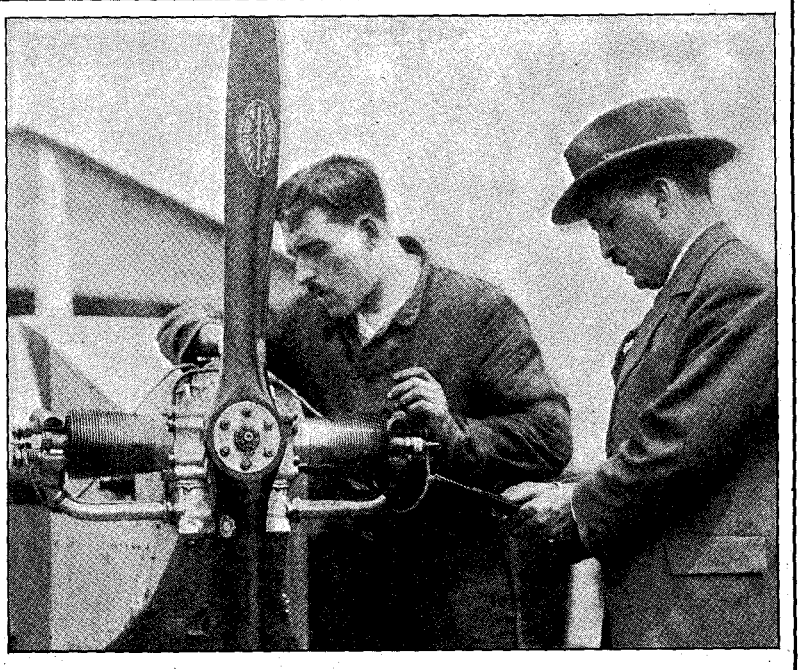
Georges Barbot, the French pilot, is seen here ready to go aloft in his low-powered, "vest-pocket" aircraft.

THE "FLYING FLIVVER"—EVENTUALLY, BUT NOT NOW

THE DAY OF THE "FLYING FLIVVER" apparently has not arrived yet. The man-in-the-street who is unable to afford the luxury of a standard model airplane will have to remain in the street for some time to come, according to the Chicago *Tribune*. Dreams of a universal indulgence in aviation with tiny, low-powered machines, which would operate at the astonishingly low cost of less than fifty cents an hour, seem to have been shattered by the wrecking of a small monoplane on a farm in New Jersey on its way from New York to Washington. The diminutive Dewoitine craft, in which Georges Barbot, a French pilot, gained fame by crossing and recrossing the English Channel while using not more than a gallon of gasoline, now is a twisted mass of spruce, silk and wires.

Talk of producing these machines on a quantity basis and of trying to interest Henry Ford in the venture, in order to place an airplane within range of the average American's pocketbook, no longer is heard. Some aeronautical experts declare that Barbot's machine is a "fair-weather" one, and that because of a supposed inability to withstand heavy storms it never will be more than a sportsman's plaything, or at best an auxiliary to regular aircraft. On the other hand, some authorities point out that despite a few obvious disadvantages, the French monoplane is built on principles conducive to safety, and that therefore the accident merely means only a delay in perfecting the "flying flivver." A discussion of these divergent views should be preceded, however, with a sketch of Barbot's career as an aviator, for his pioneering will probably go far toward determining whether a "poor man's" airplane really can be produced now or in the immediate future.

Among those who became interested in "gliding" at the time of the notable achievements of the Germans along that line last summer was Barbot, who began to operate motorless planes designed by Emile Dewoitine. Dewoitine built a small craft equipped with a seven horse-power Anzani engine and Barbot made two successful flights in it, of which a Paris correspondent of the New York *World* wrote:



GETTING THE "BABY" READY

Emile Dewoitine (at right), inventor of the "aviette," is helping a mechanic prepare it for a flight by Barbot, who already had crossed the English Channel in it.

In the first, unassisted by ascending currents of air, he rose to 200 feet and remained in the air for fifteen minutes, maintaining a speed of fifty miles an hour. The expenditure of gas worked out at 4½ gallons per 600 miles, or, roughly, 2 cents per five miles. But it was his second flight which was the most instructive.

Leaving the aerodrome at Francazal, Barbot decided to fly to Toulouse, merely ten miles away. He did this without accident, flying over the city 1,600 feet up, and ending his performance by calmly landing in the Avenue Pasteur, at the door of the Dewoitine factory. He came down

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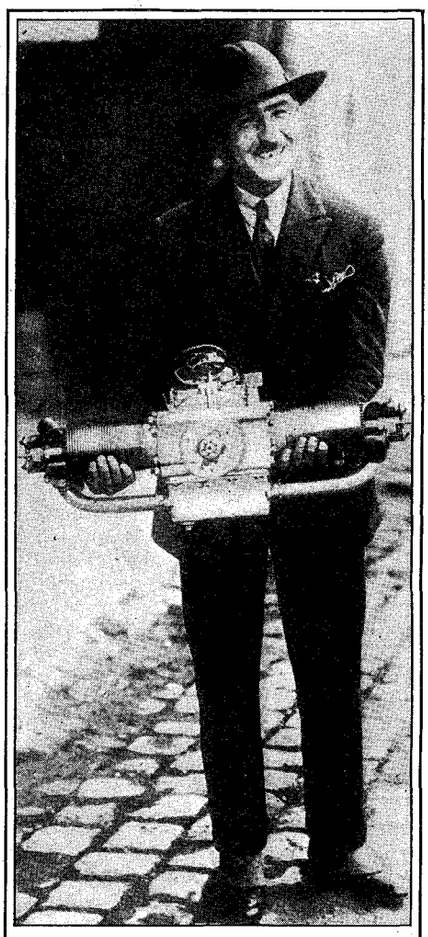
ever so lightly, and from the moment his wheel touched the ground to the moment the machine pulled up only thirty yards was covered. He had succeeded in "taking off" in eighty yards.

The Dewoitine monoplane is a development of the glider used at Combegrasse last year, but is no longer a frail thing in which everything has been sacrificed to get



LITTLE, BUT OH MY!

Barbot is here holding the 15-horse-power engine which flew 130 miles on two gallons of gas.

rid of weight. In addition to the pilot, weighing 168 pounds, the monoplane carried all the usual accessories, including gas weighing 44 pounds, for a flight of 600 miles. The motor weighed 77 pounds. (It is stated that for the same weight a motor of 25 horse-power could be substituted, giving a reserve of power calculated greatly to increase the margin of safety.) The monoplane itself weighed 230 pounds, and the whole concern in the air, pilot and all, weighed 490 pounds.

The machine rose from a flat surface and the propeller revolved only 1,350 times a minute—the actual number of times the motor turned. In full flight the machine was maintained horizontally in the air at forty-seven miles an hour, with only 1,200 revolutions a minute, equaling 5 horse-power.

These initial successes with the new and cheap type of machine led Barbot to believe that the time was at hand for an epochal development in aviation which

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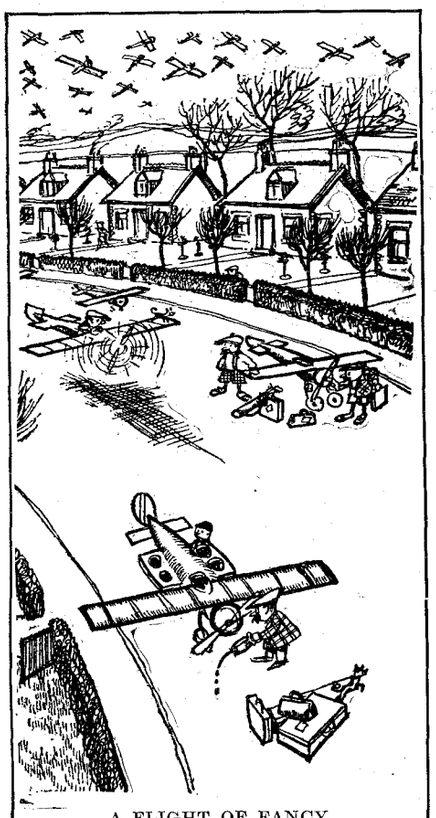
would result in the sky being studded with thousands of these man-made "birds" winging their blithesome way from home to office and back again. The correspondent of this newspaper quoted the enthusiastic pilot as asserting:

"We are approaching the airplane dreamed of by tourists. Soon we shall be



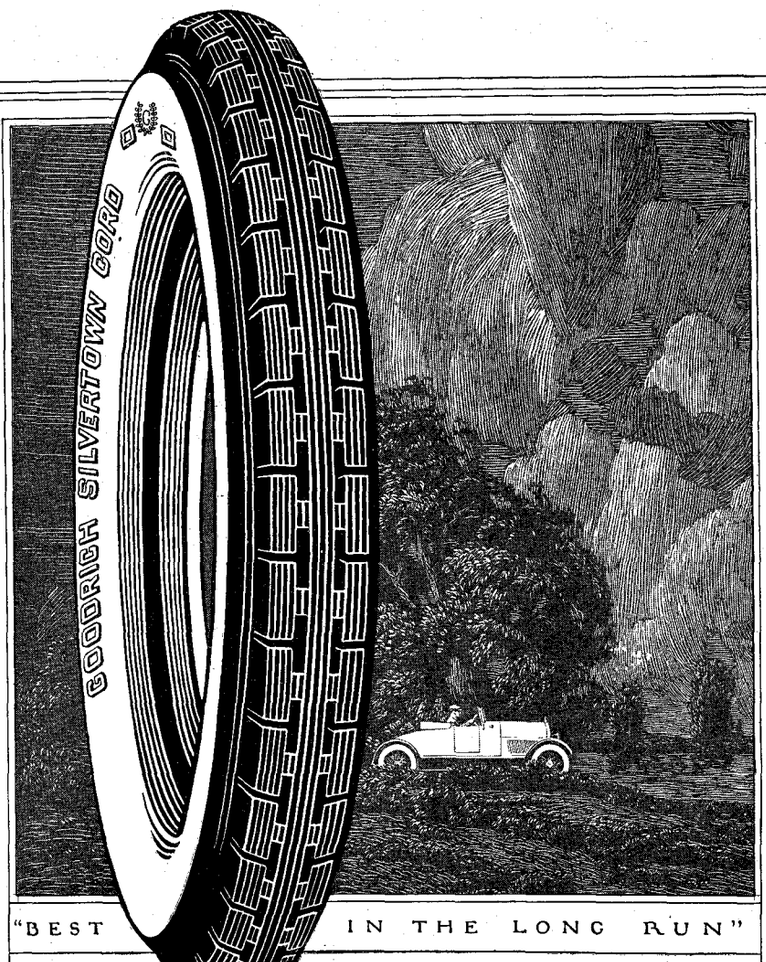
A FLIGHT OF FANCY

What we may expect when "flivvers" of the air become commonplace.

—Glasgow *Bulletin*.

able to turn out a complete machine for $300. Everything will be ridiculously cheap and safe because you will be able to ascend slowly and pull up within thirty yards. There will be less danger than in automobiling—no crossroads to fear, no dogs to make you swear, no punctured tires, no pedestrians to avoid—but I would especially stress that you will be able to come down without the aid of any wind at twenty miles an hour. Also, engine trouble will not be a nightmare, as in high-powered airplanes. With my little machine flying only three hundred feet up, I will still have one mile to alight in, if necessary. The ideal height is 150 feet above the country. In flying at forty-five miles an hour you will be able to volplane half a mile to earth in an emergency. Much cheaper than the automobile, even the smallest car, and much safer."

Later flights by Barbot served to strengthen confidence in his airplane and he substituted a two-cylinder 15-horse-power Clerget engine for the Anzani cycle-car motor. The French pilot then leaped into world-wide fame by winning the prize of 25,000 francs offered by the Paris *Matin* for the aviator who first crossed and re-crossed the English Channel in a low-powered machine. This feat was heralded far and wide. Shortly thereafter Barbot



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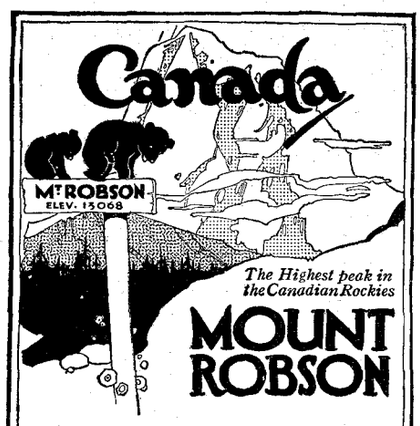

The Monarch of the Canadian Rockies

MOUNT ROBSON, as the tourist sees it from Robson platform, presents a wondrous awe-inspiring sight. From the valley to its snow-capped peaks, encircled with a wreath of fleecy clouds, is an almost sheer rise of two miles; its slopes are streaked and splashed with perpetual snow. The supreme view of Mount Robson is obtained by following the trail leading to Berg Lake, 17 miles distant. Here is Emperor Falls, higher than Niagara, Tumbling Glacier, from the end of which enormous blocks of ice periodically drop with a thunderous roar into the lake. Guides and outfits for this trip can be obtained at Robson Station where there is lodge accommodation for tourists as also on the shore of Berg Lake.

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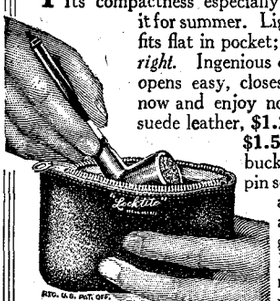

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

came to America, followed a week later by Dewoitine.

One of the pilot's first achievements here was the flight from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, to West Point and return. The papers inform us that this journey of 130 miles cost only sixty cents, the price of two gallons of airplane gasoline and ten cents' worth of lubricating oil. Barbot made the trip in two hours and ten minutes. He loafed along the way, swung in large circles over cities, and hovered above West Point for fifteen minutes while the cadets and officials there watched the performances of his machine in power soaring.

This successful flight was Barbot's second attempt to reach West Point, the first having failed because in a heavy electrical storm the French pilot lost sight of the big Curtiss airplane which was escorting him. Being unfamiliar with the lay of the land and not having a map, Barbot turned his craft around and scurried back to Long Island. The manner in which the tiny monoplane had withstood this storm gave greater plausibility to the high hope that the era of "flying flivvers" had dawned. The general attitude was reflected in a New York *Daily News* story, in which we read that—

"I believe Barbot's visit to America will be one of the most important events in aeronautical history," said Paul G. Zimmerman, chief engineer of the Aeromarine Sales and Engineering Company. "Here is an airplane that can be operated at a cost that will make automobiles seem expensive.

"Barbot—if his ship will do all that has been promised—will be able to fly from New York to Chicago for less than $5. Think what that will mean to the traveling public! Moreover, it can land in small fields, on city streets, if necessary.

"And anybody can learn to fly such a ship. I am delighted that the young man has consented to show America the secrets of his successful, inexpensive flying."

Lawrence Sperry, who designed and constructed for the United States Air Service a small biplane called the "messenger ship," also exprest great interest in Barbot's ship.

"My ship is small and cheap," he said. "It is faster and more powerful than the Dewoitine. But I shall be unusually interested in this flying flivver, or baby plane. In my ship I fly from my front yard to my factory every morning.

"If Barbot can do that with his ship and operate as cheaply as promised, then I say the aviation business is made."

Then came the catastrophe which put an end for the time being, at least, to all expectations that the "poor man's" airplane was about to become an actuality. En route to Washington, Barbot's machine crashed into an oak tree near Paulsboro, New Jersey, when it was caught in a treacherous crosswind at a low altitude and tossed like a chip into a sideslip.

This disaster seems to have disheartened Barbot, for he thereupon decided to return to France with Dewoitine, with the under-

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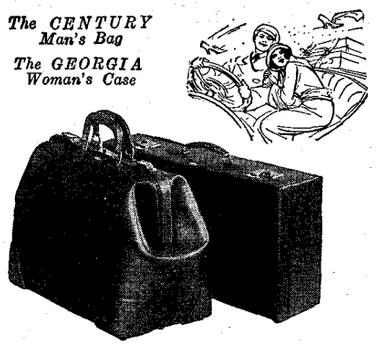

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standing that the inventor was to rebuild this "flivver" for him. Altho it might appear at first that the accident was one of the "unavoidable" kind likely to happen to the best of regulated airplanes, a special aviation expert of the Chicago *Tribune*, who was a frequent companion of the French pilot, puts a different construction on the case, and sadly admits that Barbot's craft was a "fair-weather" ship, an "ideal plaything." He makes his point by comparing it with the De Haviland 4, which he calls "probably the most successful airplane in America to-day." Says this writer:

It is this ship that the air service uses for its work-a-day jobs. It is the De Haviland that carries the mail from New York to San Francisco and return every day. The "DH" is a man-o'-war and a man-o'-peace of the air, a sturdy, powerful plane that can fly day in and day out, through rain and through snow, through terrific windstorms. The De Haviland is America's best for all-around work. Let the Dewoitine flying flivver be compared with the De Haviland.

The De Haviland, which weighs more than 5,000 pounds, flies at an average speed of 110 miles an hour. Its gasoline tank holds 75 gallons. With the throttle wide open the power of 400 horses is delivered to the propeller. The Liberty motor eats about 20 gallons of gasoline an hour. The De Haviland mail-ships carry a pilot and 400 pounds of mail.

Barbot's airplane weighs less than 500 pounds. The motor, which is a 15-horse-power Clerget two-cylinder engine, consumes one gallon of fuel an hour, and during the hour the ship flies about 75 miles, depending upon the wind. The gasoline tank holds but three gallons of fuel. The ship carries a pilot, say 170 pounds, and but little more. The flivver is a monoplane, the De Haviland a biplane. From a standpoint of low cost of operation you will say that there is no comparison between the two ships, that the flivver is the ship for you and your neighbor, and that when you can fly from Chicago to New York for $5 you will have the Dewoitine craft.

But there is another and more important view-point. It is a foregone conclusion that the most important factor of flying is safety. Without a reasonable amount of safety no airplane can be successful, and the greater the amount the greater the success. Back in the days of war-flying the instructors constantly ground into cadets the slogan: "Your safety is in altitude and speed." It is just as true to-day. Safety in an airplane lies in the power plant. Because the De Haviland has sufficient power, no air-mail pilots have been killed since January 1, 1921, and the mail bridges the continent twice every day. Because they are the most safe, the Army uses De Havilands. The motor is the aviator's best friend. Without it he is at the mercy of gravity and winds, rain, storms, and poor landing-fields.

Now, Barbot's ship has sufficient power to take it into the air. It has power to climb, altho its climb is much below the average airplane. It has inherent qualities that permit it to soar, to secure some power from the air itself. It can glide a long, long way after the motor has been stopt. Given an uptrend or rising current of air it might remain in the air for hours, just as did the soaring machine Barbot used when he established the world's record for gliding and soaring.

But the Dewoitine airplane is a "fair-

-the leering white curse of it-

by Mrs Wallace Reid

CIVILIZATION has an enemy, insidious, creeping and hideous—its name is *Dope*. I have met one bitter defeat at the hands of this enemy. But I have just begun to fight.

The enemy stole from me happiness, contentment—everything, perhaps, save the knowledge that it all was not in vain; that perhaps it might be the means unto a ruthless war against this Devourer of Man. Yes, I have just begun to fight.

MRS. WALLACE REID

One fights with one's own weapons; the writer with the pen; the soldier with the sword. I am of the profession of the motion picture screen and I am proud of its wonderful power of expression. That is my weapon.

I went to my friends of the screen world and told them my purpose—to create a dignified, sensible, worth-while exposition of the real, stark terrors of this enemy, and to do it in a manner that all who see might understand and FEEL!

And so the story has been told—in the one way in which I feel the true facts can be vividly brought home to you and you and you—all of you who compose that great army known as Public Opinion—you who, after all, must be the ones to end this scourge. It has been called "Human Wreckage"—and what could be a more true depiction of the living debris that tosses in the wake of *Dope?*

"Human Wreckage" is a summons to battle, a fight without quarter against Dope, against the antiquated and ineffective laws now on the statute books, against the laxity and indifference of officials; against the fatal blindness of governments which could stop this whole, fiendish traffic at its source—if they only would!

Drug addiction is neither romantic nor intriguing to those who know it. It is indescribably ugly AND IT HAS SELECTED THE UNITED STATES AS ITS MAIN FIELD OF OPERATION! In our country—the home of the free—there are shackles! The shackles of a disease which claims as its victims more than double the number of those in France, England and Germany combined! IS THAT NOT WORTH THINKING ABOUT?

Narcotic addiction is a *disease*. Without an informed and aroused public opinion, vigorous action against the drug evil is impossible. That is why I urge you to see our picture. It tells facts that every thinking man and woman should know.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
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weather ship." It is ideal for flying around a large airdrome. It is good for sport. It is not expensive to operate. It is an ideal plaything.

When the wind is strong, when rainstorms are approaching, or when the clouds are low and the territory strange and unfamiliar it is best to allow the flying flivver to remain in a hangar. It has no reserve power for emergencies.

And, tho it is a great step forward in aviation to carry the weight of a man aloft for three hours on three gallons of gasoline, it is still true that safety in airplanes lies in the power plant.

So, then, the message Barbot has given to America is this: "Build great airplanes, build many of them, but always install on the engine-beds motors that will give you a great deal more power than you will ever need. You do not have to use your reserve power. Just keep it concealed behind the throttle, but have it there when you need it."

I do not believe that Barbot's air flivver is a failure. It is a success, perhaps a great success, because it represents an attempt to carry a great weight with a small motor and at a small expense, and that is something that aeronautical experts must do before flying will be entirely practical from a business point of view.

But until some plan is devised that will either do away entirely with the force of gravity or will conceal in the engine of a great weight carrier twice as much power as needed it will be better to stick to the expensive airplanes. The price of gasoline for a Liberty motor is cheap insurance for one's life.

That *The Tribune's* expert became downcast by the accident is not at all surprizing, for that paper, which was largely instrumental in bringing the Frenchman to the United States, had lauded his early achievements to the skies, chiefly because of its belief that this new type of craft was safer than the regular models. Editorially it had declared:

The important feature of the invention to the experienced aviator seems to be the cheapness of operation. That is the natural reaction of the man accustomed to fly. He sees such flying-machines put within the grasp of all through their cheapness. But to the layman there is something more important. That is safety. Development of a machine which will flutter or glide lightly and safely to earth in any emergency is the thing the layman wants. It is the thing which would immediately put aviation on a practical, paying commercial basis.

It is to that end, we hope, that Barbot's demonstrations will work. It is valuable, but incidental, that he can fly as far on a pint of gasoline as an ordinary airplane can fly on four gallons. It is of supreme importance that the lightness and fine adjustment of his machine makes it possible to arise from the ground after a run of less than one hundred feet and at a speed of only twelve or fifteen miles per hour, and to alight as slowly and in as limited space.

That makes for safety and for much more general use of airplanes than is now possible. That is the great need of aviation. This development seems to mark

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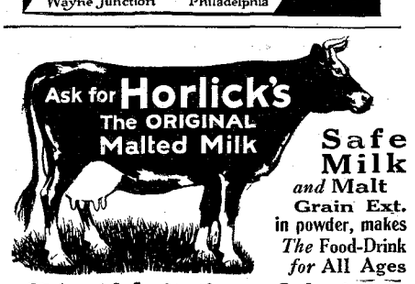

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he greatest advance in flying since the Vright Brothers managed to lift their ırst heavier-than-air machine from the arth.

Does the wrecking of Barbot's machine ound the death-knell to hopes for a "fly-ıg flivver"? Many answers are in the ffirmative, but an editorial in the Pitts-ırgh *Sun* believes this mishap only delays he consummation of the dream, for—

It would seem to be sheer folly in these ays to predict a finality of failure as as-ured for all attempts to navigate the air ıth craft modeled upon a scale compara-ıvely as diminutive as the flivver. So hronic are the triumphs in mechanical nd chemical fields that the next one rovokes but mild surprize. Each undis-ıayed inventor or laboratory worker so ersists in advancing upon his own or nother's mechanism or compounds that ıccess is sure. Thus the mishap overtak-ıg Georges Barbot, the French aviator, in ıs designed flight from Long Island o Washington, must be assayed as ısignificant. . . .

One need only consider the marvelous trides achieved in aviation within a few ears and then to reflect upon the daily ervice in America and Europe, generally orgotten because not seen by dwellers off the route," to have confidence re-tored that eventually the flivvers and the ırds may crowd the air. Barbot talks 'rench only and his name for his machine nd its parts belong to that language. And fter all "aviette" sounds better than flivver" and retains the bird-like note.

The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* lso is certain that "flying flivvers"—erhaps they should be called "aviettes," s a token of esteem to Barbot—will ome eventually, if not now. In contrast o the vast amount of heavy discussion ver this light airplane, the Philadelphia aper treats the subject in what might be ermed a Gallic spirit of good-natured anter. In an editorial we read—

Georges Barbot has been flying over New York in a tiny airplane that does pproximately fifty-five miles with a gallon f gas. Georges is a Frenchman. How he ver got out of his country before they ould nominate him for the presidency has ıot yet been made the subject of official nquiry. It is his boast that before ten 'ears have passed air flivvers will be on very roof waiting to take the family to the novies or around to the ice-cream parlor r on tours of the country.

Wonders never cease. The air flivver vill come. And, of course, the people who o afoot will have to carry steel umbrellas o protect themselves from the rain of vreckage that will fall endlessly, night and lay, while the air flivvers, following the vays of their little brothers of the earth, mash each other up in gay collisions.

Revenge Is Sweet.—"Say, Gabe!" chided ı companion. "When that there infernal ıutomobile tore past, slinging mud all over ıs, you just grinned. What's the matter vith you—got religion, or something?"

"Nope!" was the reply. "But the 'reshet washed out the bridge around the ɔend in the road, and that there haughty ɔuss will prob'ly be in the creek up to his ıeck by the time we get there."—*Country Gentleman* (*Philadelphia*).

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WHAT AMERICAN FINANCIERS THINK OF GERMAN CREDIT

Continued from page 9

$130,000,000 Austrian loan, only $25,000,000 was floated in the United States. When it comes to security, we are warned that we must face "the question of what is to be done in case of repudiation—remember, Germany would not be borrowing the money for her own use and development, but to pay a debt to other countries that she has unwillingly acknowledged" But the very policy that has made Germany a bad moral risk adds to the material wealth that could be pledged:

Whereas the mark inflation has lowered the world's confidence in Germany, it has, nevertheless, greatly strengthened her ability to pledge material wealth, because to-day, due to the present value of the mark, Germany is really without debt—not only the Government, the municipalities, but her industries as well. Their debts are in paper marks and can be wiped out by repayment in the present depreciated currency. In Germany's large industrial plants, her railroads and her public utilities lie ample material wealth to serve as the foundation for a loan.

In the matter of control to secure a large debt it seems to us that Germany would have to permit outside control of her finances such as the weaker countries have often had imposed on them, and if this control is to be of value it must be backed somewhere by force, just as when we have a financial adviser in Haiti his advice is backed up by the Marines.

When it comes to predicting the attitude of the American investor, *The American Banker* again emphasizes the moral risk. Germany, says this editor, tried "to capitalize her admirers and sympathizers by the sale of the mark" in the United States, South America, and neutral Europe. "No one, of course, knows how much money was taken out of the U. S. A. by the sale of the German municipal bonds, but when the fever was really in full force, and with marks at from one to three cents each, it was a bad day indeed when the houses specializing in these 'securities' did not put out a million a day." Here "is the case of a great number of people who have been 'stung' once—and some with a vengeance—not only in our country, but all over the world. How many will again put faith in Germany?" So *The American Banker* comes to the conclusion that only a sentimental appeal of a peculiar character could sell any considerable amount of securities for the German reparations account:

A tremendous campaign launched with the purpose of giving the idea that the way to settle the world problem was to buy German Reparations bonds might give such bonds an appeal that they could never have as an investment.

Across the Continent *The Coast Banker* of San Francisco makes this specific reply to the five questions dealing with the

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what, the where and the how of a German eparations loan:

"1. If Germany sets her house in order she will be able to obtain whatever sum is necessary to begin reparations payments. She must balance her budget, establish a sound currency, and organize an industrial system that will do justice to all classes. A loan or a series of loans will serve no useful purpose, unless Germany is permitted to enter freely into international competition and she can do this only by having free access to the world's raw materials and markets. Hitherto, she has been acting in bad faith because she saw a chance to divide and conquer, to keep her enemies at swords' points while she fleeced them by selling them paper money she meant to make practically worthless, and competing with them by paying her own workmen in the same currency. About $500,000,000 would serve as a preliminary loan.

"2. In the United States, Great Britain and half a dozen other countries.

"3. A mortgage of a certain percentage on all her tangible assets, including capital her industrialists hold abroad.

"4. A receivership control similar to that accepted by Austria, which contains sufficient guaranties of political and economic independence.

"5. Americans will oppose the loan until the foregoing conditions are fulfilled. Whether approach to fulfilment can be obtained by an international conference by some other means, these conditions be a minimum. If they are met, the American investing public will be glad to participate in a loan on favorable terms."

A similar, clear, brief statement of the case is made by W. S. Cousins, a well-known financial writer, who says:

"1. I do not think that a reparations loan for Germany could assemble more than a billion dollars in American money.

"2. That such a loan might be raised the United States and some of the neutral European countries.

"3. That the only acceptable security the pledge and guaranty of solvent European countries (similar to the methods employed in the Austrian loan).

"4. Creditors must have complete control over German finance and pledged assets.

"5. American investors obviously have little interest in a loan that does not guarantee the peace of the world. We could not assist to bolster up any nation which is not pledged first and foremost to international peace."

The very first thing to be considered, says Mr. John Moody, of Moody's Investors' Service, is the fixing of a definite reparations sum. He suggests 58,000,500,000 gold marks, or about $14,000,000,000. Once the reparations are fixt, German finances can be reorganized. With proper security, Mr. Moody thinks, a loan issued in series at intervals could be floated successfully. He suggests $750,000,000 as the initial offering. It could be floated in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Argentina, and, possibly, Japan, France, Belgium, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia. Mr. Moody makes specific suggestions in the matter of security for the loan:

"1. State-owned railroads, operating

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YOU know that you don't want paste that gets hard and lumpy. Yet you ask for just that when you say to the clerk, "Give me some paste."

You want paste that is right when you get it and stays right to the last drop. Paste that never needs water—that never dries up—that is always smooth, always sticks. That's Cico.*

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For your fountain pen use ink that was made especially for it—made to make your pen serve you better—that's Carter's Fountain Pen Ink. It pays to call for Carter's.

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*Pronounced "Syko"

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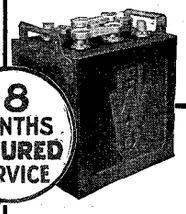

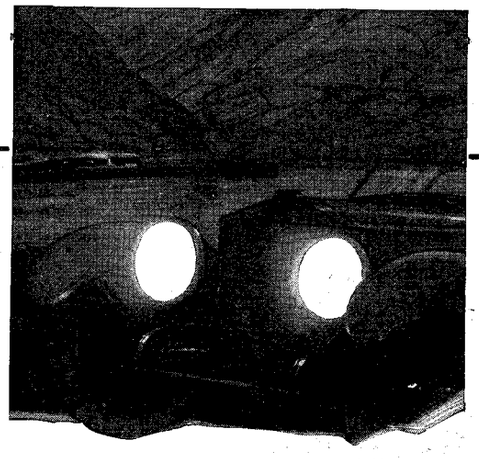

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WITH these two—your favorite newspaper and The Digest—you know what has happened, and what was thought about it.

The Digest does not express its own opinion. If it did, it would be just one more opinion—not a whit better than the opinion of the able men who now edit the newspaper you read.

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And because 73% of The Literary Digest's readers have been identified as executives holding positions of power, they influence buying in two capacities — as heads of businesses and heads of homes - - and therefore they are multiple buying factors.*

*The facts on which this statement is based are in our book, "The Work They Do and Where They Live—Circulation Analysis of The Literary Digest." We shall be glad to send any advertiser a chart based on the information in this book, adapted specifically to his business. The Literary Digest, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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ɔout 56,000 kilometers of road. By ırning the roads over to private operaon, results are likely to be more satisctory than they are to-day under ɔvernment management. The value of ıe lines may conservatively be placed at ,500,000,000 marks (gold).

2. State-owned post, telegraph and lephone systems, valued at 7,500,000,000 ıarks (gold).

3. German industries to consent to ıarantee the loan by hypothecation of, ıy 25% of their properties, which may ɔ valued at 150,000,000,000 marks (gold).

4. Unencumbered real estate in Gerany, valued at approximately 12,500,-)0,000 marks (gold).

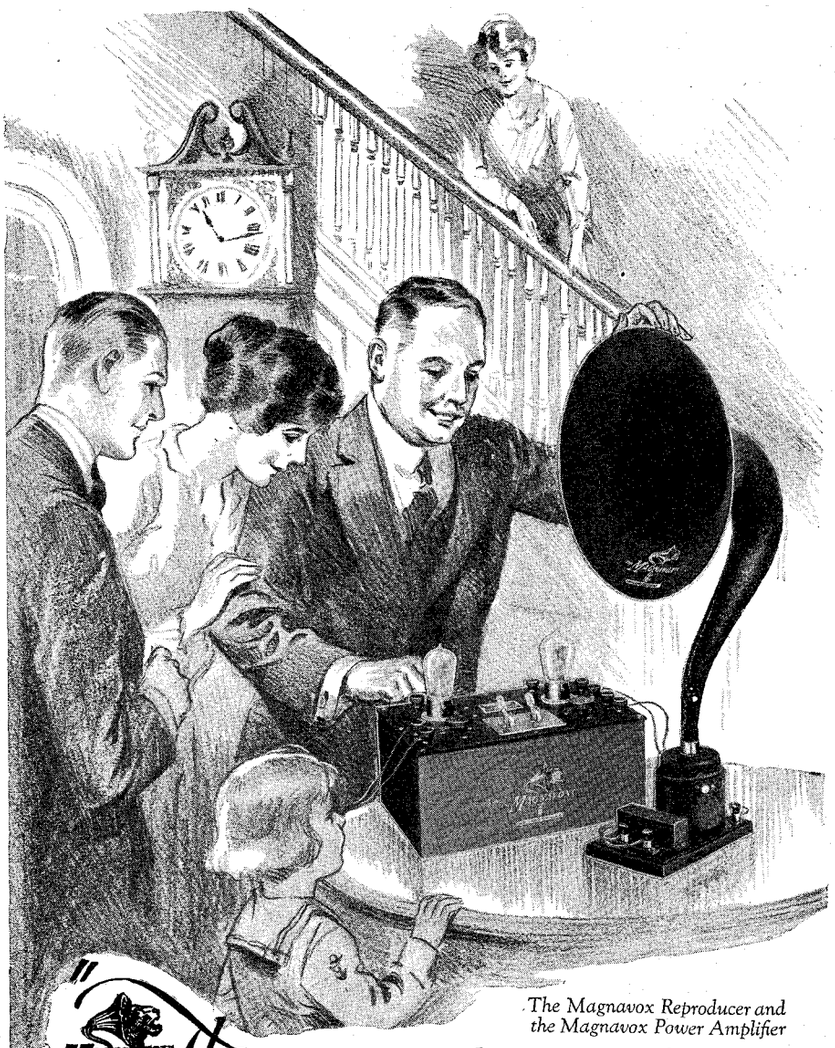
German finances, especially the collecon of revenues allocated for service of ıe loan, could be administered in a manner milar to that employed in Austria.

This eminent authority on investments rather more optimistic than some of the ınkers we have quoted when he records s opinion that with such security "the ɔw loan would be entitled to an investent rating and could be expected to be ecorded a somewhat cordial reception by ıe American investor. The latter has, to great extent, overcome his early provinalism and is not averse to such foreign sues as appear reasonably protected as interest and amortization of principal."

First fix the reparations figure, agrees ıe financial editor of the Boston *Transript*. Then, once this is done, the private pital exported from Germany could be awn on to float an internal loan and ermany "will surprize the world as rance did in 1870 by the rapidity with hich the reparations are paid." Gerany, thinks this writer, could borrow ɔroad about $500,000,000 in the world arkets, "on the theory that she should ɔ able to finance three or four times as eat a loan as Austria," and he observes conclusion, "so long as France remains the Ruhr, foreign creditors will have nple security."

Instead of "so long as France remains in ıe Ruhr," *The Magazine of Wall Street* ould put it: "as soon as France gets out the Ruhr." Before any foreign loan ɔuld be successfully floated, insists this eekly, "it would be absolutely essential ɔr France to leave the Ruhr." There ıust also be, we are told, stabilization of erman currency, "actual scaling down f the reparations debt within the real bility of Germany to pay (not more than 10,000,000,000)," "the restoration of at east one of the former German colonies ɔ the German Republic," and, finally, the absolute disengagement of the miliary relating to all matters of the adjudiation of the German debt." This editor's npression of the attitude of the American ıvestor is:

"I doubt that the American investing ublic could be counted on to develop ery much enthusiasm for a German loan t this time. This, of course, would ot include our citizens of German descent, vho might reasonably be expected to take greater interest in this loan than other lements of the population."



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

CASH HOLDINGS OF BIG INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY is "rich in cash and working capital and well able to take care of expanding business"; in fact, we read in *The Wall Street Journal*, "large numbers of industrial corporations are lenders of money on Wall Street, having more cash than they need in spite of 100 per cent. operations." It seems that, according to the latest annual reports, twenty-nine of our corporations have an aggregate of $1,180,764,886 in cash and investment securities. United States Steel is placed first with $318,633,205; then the Ford Motor Company with $197,007,382; then American Telephone & Telegraph with $119,680,314; and General Electric with $85,314,538. *The Wall Street Journal* notes these further facts:

Company	Cash and Securities in working capital: Actual	Per Cent. of capital liab.	Working capital: Actual	Per Cent. of capital liab.	Capital liabilities
U. S. Steel	$318,633,205	22.1	$536,271,248	37.2	$1,440,339,617
Ford Motor	197,007,382	1,143	226,369,441	1,312	17,264,500
Am. Tel. & Tel.	119,680,314	12.7	99,695,528	10.3	941,688,654
Gen. Electric	85,341,538	38.4	179,680,280	80.9	222,393,836
Armour	51,374,749	16.1	109,901,462	34.4	319,327,400
Eastman Kodak	42,803,113	163.0	58,629,083	223.5	26,329,200
Allied Chem	35,441,375	67.5	72,501,889	138.1	52,445,206
United Fruit	28,895,420	28.9	15,462,061	15.5	100,000,000
Beth. Steel	28,237,355	9.5	87,197,190	29.4	296,490,112
Gen. Motors	27,906,291	8.7	126,476,237	39.7	318,302,612
Baldwin Loco	23,238,814	44.6	38,108,072	73.2	52,000,000
Du P. de Nem	22,116,840	11.0	53,767,942	26.9	199,950,425
Studebaker	19,192,387	22.7	34,348,804	40.7	84,450,000
Amer. Can	18,926,445	20.6	37,069,791	40.5	91,606,100
Am. Loco	15,078,202	29.0	39,692,245	76.4	51,932,000
Texas	14,333,693	8.5	111,424,518	66.1	168,306,156
Am. Tobacco	12,524,323	8.2	83,815,814	55.2	152,032,974
Ligg. & Myers	12,108,323	14.2	61,594,962	72.3	85,105,700
U. S. Rubber	12,104,575	5.2	80,102,757	34.6	232,365,600
Int. Harvester	10,892,987	6.9	143,721,971	90.7	158,142,304
Hercules Pow	10,868,361	38.4	15,419,119	54.5	28,278,375
Sears-Roebuck	10,672,151	9.9	53,917,975	50.0	108,000,000
Allis-Chalm	10,391,478	24.4	23,838,021	56.0	42,500,000
Ry. Steel Spr	9,741,617	36.1	13,348,052	49.2	27,000,000
May Dept. Strs	9,606,194	63.0	19,635,737	129.0	15,229,549
Woolworth, F. W.	9,576,288	12.3	27,739,066	35.5	77,822,735
Am. Woolen	9,373,452	11.4	70,160,612	87.1	82,220,000
Un. Cigar Strs	8,288,649	19.1	16,325,706	37.6	43,392,348
Central Leather	6,409,365	6.6	52,604,791	53.9	97,649,831
Totals 29 corp.	$1,180,764,886		$2,488,820,374		$5,532,575,234

CASH HOLDINGS OF 29 CORPORATIONS, DEC. 31, 1922

Cash and security holdings of U. S. Steel are more than 23% of the total reported by 29 corporations. Cash of U. S. Steel and Ford, $515,640,587, is equal to almost half of the total of the 29 companies.

WOMAN'S GREATER ROLE IN BANKING

THE increasing importance of the rôle being played by women in the field of banking was discust at the recent advertising convention at Atlantic City, by Miss Anne Seward, Manager of the Women's Department of the Hamilton National Bank of New York. "We have to bow to the West," she said, "in its broader recognition of woman in banking, for there women have been named vice-presidents and even presidents of the banks in which they work." *The Wall Street Journal*, which calls attention to this statement, points out that:

More than 50 per cent. of the deposits of the up-town banks of New York are in women's accounts, ranging from household account and large estates to important businesses. Women also control valuable philanthropic accounts. Colleges and the American Institute of Banking are offering courses to prepare women as well as men for this field. Another way in which women in banks make their positions important is in soliciting accounts.

EUROPE PLANS TO BECOME INDEPENDENT OF OUR FARMERS

THE idea that Europe will shortly be buying food from our farmers in enormous quantities at high prices is punctured by the editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*. It has long been evident to him "that with Europe owing the United States several hundred million dollars in interest charges every year, she could not indefinitely buy farm products from the United States in such large quantities." We are referred to reports that France is planning to increase her wheat acreage by 10 per cent. this year and another 10 per cent. next, and to increase the use of fertilizers so as to raise the average acre yield. "The whole proposition is to put France in a position to produce her wheat at home." We read further:

This French situation is a straw in the wind. With the possible exception of the next year or two, the indications are for a continual slackening in the European demand for our farm products. The international debt situation is such that Europe is absolutely compelled to produce a much larger percentage of her food at home than ever before. And what food she does import must come in large measure from countries which will buy manufactured goods of her. Indications are that during the greater part of the next ten years, Europe will be unable to pay cost of production for our farm products. And by the time Europe is in shape again to buy our food, our own population will have increased to the point where we shall no longer care so much about an export market for our farm products.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

ıne 6.—Six persons are killed and twenty-three wounded in a food riot at Leipzig, Germany.

The French take over two Krupp foundry plants, one near Neuwied, and the other at Meulhofen, in payment of 20,000,000,000 marks due in coal taxes from the Krupp offices in Essen.

ıne 7.—Germany makes a reparations offer of 1,200,000,000 gold marks annually, guaranteed by railroad receipts, an industrial real estate tax and customs receipts. No mention is made of abandoning passive resistance in the Ruhr, and the offer is declined by France, and declared to be inacceptable in its present form to Belgium.

ıne 8.—Thirty mutineers of the Second Cavalry Brigade of the Soviet Army garrisoned at Kazan are executed, according to a dispatch from Moscow.

.eo Kameneff, Acting Soviet Premier, expresses gratitude for the American Relief Administration's work in Russia, and agrees with the Administration's view-point that Russia's famine requirements will end with the coming harvest.

The British House of Commons adopts by 257 to 25 the third and final reading of a bill making the grounds of divorce the same for both sexes. The bill now goes to the House of Lords.

The Danish Houses of Parliament ratify a commercial agreement with Russia, under which *de facto* recognition is given to the Soviet Government.

ıne 9.—The Agrarian Government of Bulgaria is overthrown by an organization of reserve officers supported by the active army, and M. Zankoff and Professor Meletieff form a new government from all the late opposition parties except the Communists. Eighty gendarmes are killed in the fighting.

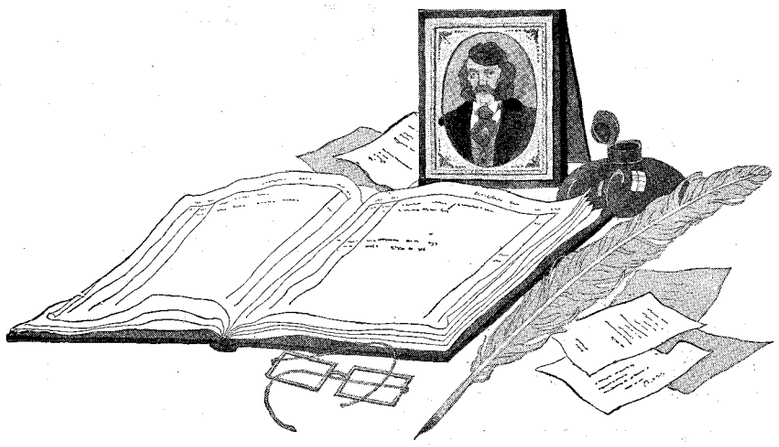
ıne 10.—Premier Poincaré asks the British Government to join France and Belgium in telling Germany that passive resistance in the Ruhr must cease.

Two French non-commissioned officers have been killed by Germans in a street fight in Dortmund, according to a press dispatch.

'ierre Loti, famous French novelist, dies at his home at Hendaye, France, at the age of seventy-three.

ıne 11.—The question whether it may become necessary in defense of British interests to resort to measures counteracting the injuries done to British ships by the ruling forbidding them to bring intoxicating liquors into American ports is to receive due consideration, Prime Minister Baldwin announces in the House of Commons.

Six Germans are killed and several are wounded in a clash between a German mob and French troops at Dortmund.



The Handicap of Dead Men's Methods

IT IS all very well for any firm to call attention to the reliability and experience which years have given it.

But when an early origin also means a continuation of outworn traditions, the rest of the world isn't always so impressed as the owners of such a business may think.

Recall some of your own experiences. Do you excuse an inadequate, incorrect, behindhand statement of your account because the firm using it was "established in 1842"? Do you pass over your inconvenience and annoyance by saying, "That is an old-time concern and they have always done business that way"?

Antiquated accounting has no place in any business

Today, competition is too keen, customers are too particular, for a firm's age or anything else to permit antiquated accounting.

It might be different if no help were available. But the introduction of Elliott-Fisher, with its speed, accuracy, and ability to handle huge volumes of the most involved accounting usually in one simple, instantaneous, mechanical operation has modified the whole practice of accounting.

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The strangest way to kill flies you ever saw!

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Flyosan has a pleasant, aromatic odor. No stain. No unsightly muss to clean up. *Absolutely non-poisonous.*

If your dealer has no Flyosan on hand, mail us $1 for Introductory Package—pint can and sprayer. (West of Rockies and in Canada, $1 25.)

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SAFE INSECTICIDE
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

June 12.—Eight men, including four Americans, who are the last of the seventy-seven foreign prisoners taken on May 6 by the Shantung bandits in a raid on the Tien-Tsin-Puchow express train, are released.

Peasant revolts against the new régime in Bulgaria are reported throughout the country, and a Paris dispatch states that a Bulgarian "volunteer army" is "preparing to punish the usurpers."

DOMESTIC

June 6.—The United States Army service dirigible *T C-1*, the largest of its kind in the country, burns at the Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio.

June 7.—The Wisconsin Assembly, by a vote of 47 to 43, passes the bill repealing Wisconsin's special State Prohibition enforcement measure. The bill goes to the Senate.

June 8.—The general builders' strike threatened in New York is averted by the agreement of thirty-eight out of forty-four crafts affected to give a wage increase of one dollar a day for the remainder of the year.

June 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company grants increases in wages amounting to $8,579,664 to 112,551 men, as of May 1 and April 16, announces the Railroad Labor Board.

June 10.—In case the effort to transfer the vessels of the United States Shipping Board to private operation fails, Chairman Lasker recommends to President Harding the creation of 18 subsidiary corporations, each to control one of the consolidated routes.

The Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia is wrecked by fire.

Damage estimated at $1,000,000 is inflicted by storms in Macon, Georgia.

June 11.—The United States Supreme Court rules that the Kansas Industrial Court has no power to regulate the wages of private concerns.

Seven dead, many reported missing, and damage exceeding $5,000,000 is the result of a storm over Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

June 12.—The Illinois House of Representatives, by a vote of 32 to 18, defeats a bill to repeal the State Prohibition search and seizure act.

Perpetual Motion.—A negro called upon an old friend, who received him in a rocking-chair. The visitor observed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a most curious way.

"Yo' ain't sick, is yo', Harrison?" asked the caller, anxiously.

"No, I ain't sick, Mose," said Harrison.

There was a moment's silence, during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure.

"Den," continued Mose, "why does yo' rock yo'self dat way all de time?"

Harrison explained:

"Yo' know Bill Blott? Well, he sold me a silver watch cheap, an' if I stops moving like dis, dat watch don't go!"—*Good Hardware.*

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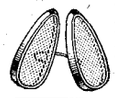

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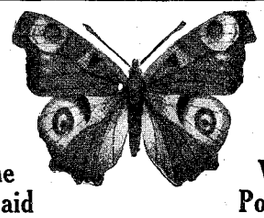

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"O. R. J.," Aurora, Ill.—The *ephebe*, or Greek outh, about whom you inquire, took an oath by hich he bound himself to serve and defend his untry. *Ephēbos* was the name given to free-born reek youths between 18 and 20 years of age. hen they attained the age of twenty they beme men and were admitted to share the rights d duties of a citizen for which the law did not escribe a more advanced age. The *ephēboi* did t receive *all* the privileges of full citizenship and , according to Pollux and Harpocration, they ere not looked upon as citizens as long as they ere *ephēboi*, and consequently enjoyed none of e privileges of full citizenship.

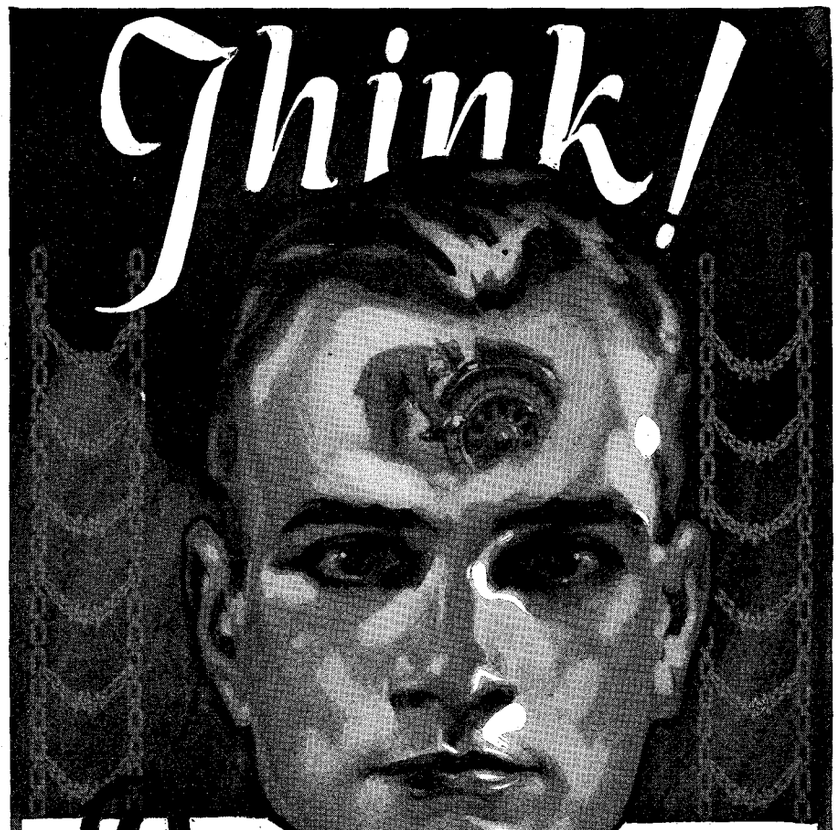
"N. A. V.," New York City.—There is nothing w about *elementals*. It is a term that has been use for half a century at least, and is defined by UNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY "Nature-spirits presiding over the elements of e, air, etc.; beings evolved from or constituting e lower elemental nature of man; temporary forms eated in astral and mental matter by the effect thought.

The *elementals* are the beings which may proce so-called 'physical manifestations,' cause the pearance and disappearance of objects, throw ones, etc. Yet the *elementals* are not spirits, beuse they are flesh, blood, and bones. FRANZ ARTMANN *Paracelsus* pp.72 & 79."

"E. B. K.," Louisville, Ky.—(1) With reference the sentence, "I have three *fish* or *fishes*," *fish* sometimes used in the plural to mean a great antity, but where small numbers are referred *fishes* is preferable—"And he commanded the ultitude to sit down on the grass, and took the e loaves, and the two *fishes* . . ." (2) The ord *and* may sometimes be used in beginning a ntence.

"D. E. deB.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The red and hite stripes on barbers' poles are said to owe eir origin to the staff formerly held by persons ho practised letting blood (barbers at one time actised surgery), and the two spiral ribbons inted round it represent two bandages, one for isting round the arm previous to blood-letting, d the other for binding the arm afterwards.

"M. W. B.," Pilot Point, Tex.—(1) In the two ntences quoted, (a) "She should not blame *my* inking so"; (b) "He did not tell me of *his* eaking the vase," the words *thinking* and *breakg* are participles used as nouns. Each takes e possessive case before it. In the first case it is e *thinking* of or by me that is blamed, not me, nce the possessive is required, just as in the cond case it is the *breaking* that was not told of, t *him*, consequently the possessive is also quired here; but the first sentence should be rrected to read, "She should not blame *me for* inking so." (2) In the phrases "the *day's* ork," "a rule-book for *girls'* basket-ball," the postrophe is correctly used. (3) The word for hich you are looking is *hermaphrodite*, a being hich comprises the peculiarities of both sexes. ost plants come under this heading, as do earthorms and many fishes. (4) The letters *S. P. Q. R.* and for the Latin words *Senatus populusque* omanus, i. e., the Senate and the people of Rome. hey are simply an abbreviation in the form of e initial letters of the words. These letters are many of the Roman arches, temples, and monuents in the Forum at Rome and elsewhere. (5) he correct form of the sentence you quote is, I should have liked to see it," where both actions e past. "*I should like to have seen it*" is wrong, eing half present and half past, and "I should ave liked to have seen it" is a double past form hich is redundant, "I should have liked" efinitely places the act in the past without the dditional past tense. (6) *On dit* is a French hrase meaning literally "One says." The nglish equivalent would be "It is said" or People say."



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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Nature Aiding Art.—As we understand it, the advantage in having a swan-like neck is that she can wear longer earrings.—*Associated Editors.*

A Grave Danger.—A European economist says America is about to die of its gold. "O Death, where is thy sting?"—*Associated Editors.*

Both Wreckers.—TEMPERANCE LECTURER—"Look at the homes whisky has wrecked."

DRUNK (hic)—"Yesh, but jush look at she ships she water hash (hic) wreckshed."—*Green Gander.*

Important Guest.—Hubby came home and found an argument going on. His wife was trying to give a bridge party.

"What's the row?" he demanded.

"One of the guests is threatening to walk out," explained his wife in a whisper. "I must conciliate her."

"Conciliate nothing. Let her walk out."

"Can't be done, hubby. She'll walk out with six chairs and four bridge tables I borrowed from her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An A-1 Memory.—Blinks, after inviting his friend Jinks to dinner, was telling him about the remarkable memory of his little son, Bobby. "And do you think he will remember me?" asked Jinks.

"Remember you? Why, certainly he will."

An hour later they entered the house, and after Jinks had greeted Mrs. Blinks, he called Bobby over to him.

"And do you remember me, my little man?"

"'Course, I do. You're the man that pa brought home last year, and made ma so wild about it that she didn't speak to pa for a week."—*Mobile Register.*

Soothing the Cop.—POLICEMAN—"Didn't you hear me call you to stop?"

DRIVER—"I didn't know it was you. I thought it was some one I'd run over."—*London Mail.*

Time to Leave.—LECTURER—"Allow me, before I close, to repeat the words of the immortal Webster."

HAYSEED (to wife)—"Land sakes, Maria, let's git out o' here. He's a-goin' ter start in on the dictionary."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Not So Slow.—FIRST GIRL—"Can't you drive that car yet? Why Mr. Gold-Browne has been giving you lessons for at least a month."

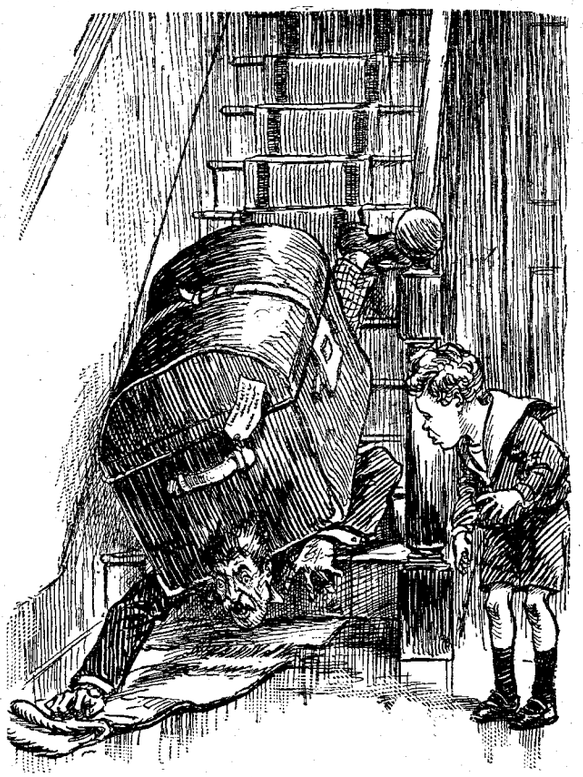
SECOND GIRL—"Yes, I know—but he hasn't proposed yet!"—*Passing Show (London).*

Proof Positive.—RUB—"Was the President's message to Congress a success?"

DUB—"Oh, absolutely. Both Houses are mad."—*American Legion Weekly.*

He Who Hesitates.—"One should always decide which side is right before he proceeds," advised the philosophical friend.

"But, bedad," objected Murphy, "the foight might be over by that time."—*American Legion Weekly.*



DADDY KNOWS HOW

"Oh, mummy, you said father couldn't bring the trunk downstairs on his back, but he's done it."

—*The Passing Show* (London).

Then and Now.—When old Dobbin hit a lively pace, he was feeling his oats. When a jit driver does, he is feeling his rye.—*Associated Editors.*

Breaking It Gently.—DAUGHTER—"May I go to a wedding, father?"

FATHER—"Must you go?"

DAUGHTER—"I suppose so. I'm the bride."—*Parrakeet.*

Playing Safe.—In spite of repeated warnings from his father, Bobby persisted in driving nails into blocks and boards. He had arrived at the play at carpenter stage.

One morning dad heard the familiar pounding, and looking out saw Bobby busily banging away—Sister Mary down beside him, apparently looking on.

"Haven't I told you, Bobby, that you will mash your fingers if you drive nails?" the father asked.

"Yes, I know, dad, but Mary's holding the nail."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Humiliating.—"Gladys has just got a job as detective in one of these big shops."

"I don't envy her, do you? Fancy being known as a 'plain-clothes' woman!"—*London Opinion.*

Unfair Discrimination.—"Oh, no!" soliloquized Johnny bitterly; "there ain't any favorites in this family. Oh, no! If I bite my finger-nails, I get a rap over the knuckles, but if the baby eats his whole foot, they think it's cute."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Envy.—THE POET—"The editor's bought my 'Ode to a Sparrer'—he was crazy to print it."

THE CRITIC—"That's what I thought when I read it!"—*Sydney Bulletin (Australia).*

Hard on Dobbin.—Before our agrarian population had taken so enthusiastically to the automobile, two farmers drove into town in an old spring wagon pulled by a very bony nag. The little burg had just been incorporated, and among the evidences of this was a brand-new sign at the town line: "Speed limit, 10 miles an hour." Observing this, the driver began whipping up his steed vigorously.

"What's yo' hurry?" demanded his companion in mild astonishment.

"See that sign?" returned the other. "But I dunno if I can make it or not."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Painful.—TEACHER (jocularly)—"Do you know anything worse than a giraffe with a stiff neck?"

PUPIL—"Yes, sir."

TEACHER—"What?"

PUPIL—"A centipede with corns."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Not Grand Enough.—"Your honor, my wife has been drawn on the grand jury. Will you excuse her?"

"What's her excuse?"

"She says she has nothing suitable to wear."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Bucket-Shop Methods.—VISITOR—"What's up? Had a bad day?"

FINANCIER—"Yes. I've lost over £5,000, and the worst of it is that £20 of it was my own money!"—*Passing Show (London).*

American Enterprise.—An American, gazing at the stupendous and lace-like masses of the Spanish cathedral of Toledo, said to his guide: "How long did it take to run up this affair?" "Five hundred years, señor," the guide answered. The American gave a contemptuous laugh. "Five hundred years? Why, over in God's own country we could build a structure like that and have it fall to pieces on our hands, all inside of two or three years."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*

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